



THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLII.





THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*

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"I love everything that's old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.

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The Antiquary

An Illustrated Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

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Goldsmith

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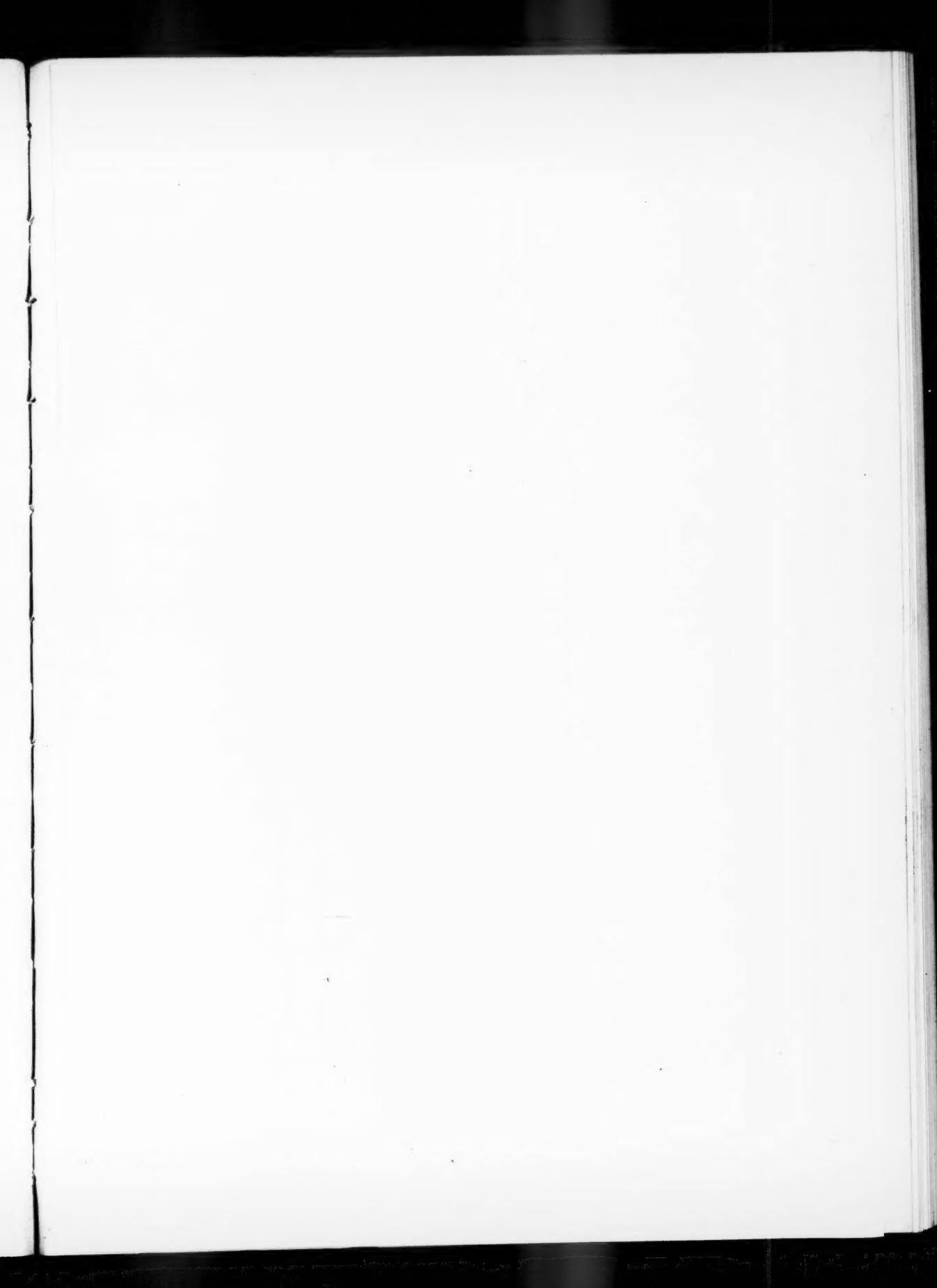
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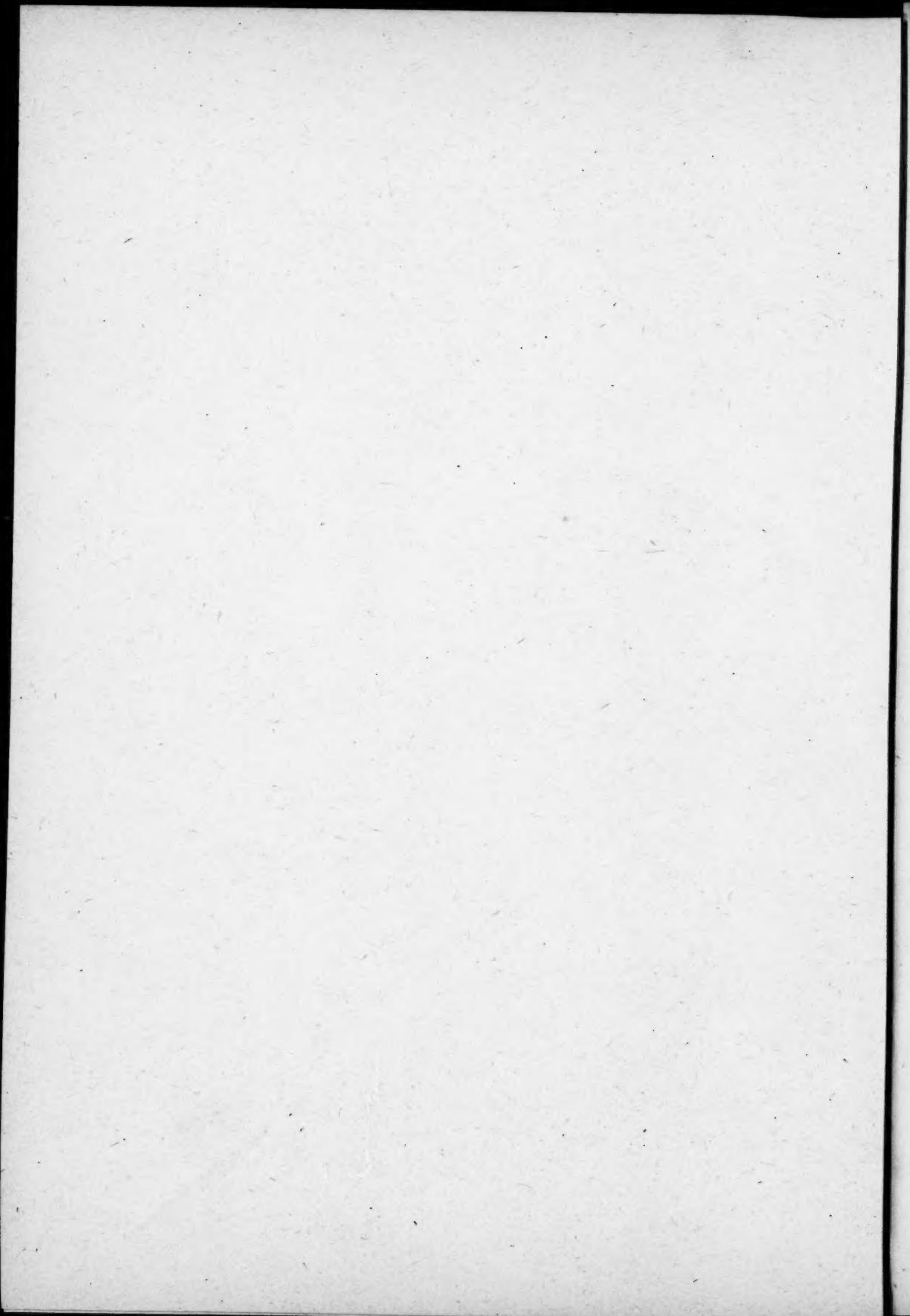
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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1906.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Times* of November 16 contained an interesting account of the work upon the foundations of the new Campanile at Venice. There was a great controversy before the work began as to whether the old foundations should be retained. It was allowed that they were not broad enough—indeed, they only extended 4 feet beyond the spring of the Campanile; and it is supposed that they were not originally intended to bear the Campanile. The only question, therefore, was whether they should be incorporated in the new work or altogether removed. It was finally decided to incorporate them, since it was feared that there would be some danger in meddling with them, as the sand underneath the bed of clay upon which Venice is built is apt to break through the clay if the clay is disturbed. This danger was held to overbalance the difficulty of joining the new foundations on to the old. The foundation area has been enlarged by 240 square metres; into this area 3,076 piles of larch wood were driven, and the piles were all in their places by October 8, 1904. On these piles it was necessary to place a platform, and the question arose how the platform was to be bonded to the old platform, both being made of oak beams. It was found that the new platform must be superimposed on to the old, and then it became necessary to cut into the old foundations to a depth of 8 feet all round. Thus, there are now only 206 cubic metres of the old foundations left. On the

new platform thus constructed massive blocks of Istrian stone in eleven courses have been placed, and the blocks are bonded into the old foundations to a depth of 6 feet 6 inches. As a matter of fact, the new tower will rest almost entirely upon new foundation and a new platform. The cost of the work so far has been £4,600, and the cost of the foundations altogether will not probably be more than £8,000.



An interesting discovery has been made as the result of the structural and excavation work which is being carried out by Lord Raglan at Castle Rushden, in the Isle of Man. The castle is considered one of the noblest and most perfect tenth-century buildings in the kingdom. On December 2 the foundations of a minting-house were discovered. The sunk fireplace is almost perfect, and portions of the crucibles, with a large quantity of copper dross, were found alongside. There were also a large number of Derby coins, and from this it is conjectured that here were minted the coins which the Derbys made currency when Kings of Man. Other discoveries include the foundations of extensive barracks, which stood against the great glacis wall, an extension of the great dungeon on a level with the harbour, and the pit and the portcullis gate, which is still suspended in its draw-place above the castle entrance.



At a sale of old English silver at Christie's on December 6 a number of Apostle spoons were sold at prices ranging from £25 to £37 each. One, a James I. Apostle spoon, with a figure of the Master, 1623, fetched no less than £82.



During recent excavations connected with a new fire station in Cannon Street, the remains of a small Roman bath were found at a depth of about 17 feet below the level of the street. The centre portion of the bath had been cut into and broken at the time of the erection of the buildings which have been demolished to make way for the new fire station. Some of the fragments of this part of the bath were found in the concrete floor of the old building, and have been preserved. On the same level as the bath, in what

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appears to have been a cesspit, a small vase and a fragment of pottery were found, which may be Samian ware. The London County Council has had drawings and descriptions made, having a commendably zealous eye for the historic and archaeological features of its great domain. The committee which reported this discovery to the Council also reported that in the course of the erection of a factory in Jewry Street, Aldgate, a portion of the old London Wall, 20 feet in length and 7 feet in height, was discovered. The owner of the factory was aware of the antiquarian interest of the relic, and had arranged for it to be kept in position, so that it would now project about 3 feet into one of the rooms on the lower ground-floor of the new factory. As an additional precaution, they had suggested to him that the wall should be protected by a galvanized iron netting similar to that round the Roman remains at the Coal Exchange.



It is reported that in the restoration of Flamstead Church, Hertfordshire, some interesting discoveries have been made. They include a fine fresco of Mary, an internal consecration cross, the remains of the original Norman font, and the rood stairway, which was abandoned in the seventeenth century.



The newspapers report that the excavations at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, have brought to light some interesting relics of the ancient abbey. They include some beautifully carved stonework, several pieces retaining their original bright colouring; also some fragments of stained glass and of the tessellated pavements. Most valuable are the objects found in the tombs of the abbots, comprising the inscribed coffin-plates of Ulfric I. (1006), Scotland (1087), and John Dygon (1510), with burial chalices and patens and a funeral mitre.



Mr. A. E. Gallatin writes to the *Saturday Review* from Granada, under date November 8: "In the course of numerous visits to the Alhambra during the past week, my attention was often drawn to the excellent restorations, as well as other preservative measures, which are now being prosecuted in the great palace of the Moorish kings, and

much credit I think is due to the architect whose labours are so benefiting the general condition of this marvellous pile. But in making the rounds of the various rooms and courts one cannot but help feeling much regret at the deplorable condition of the tiled floors. Particularly in the baths, in the room of the Two Sisters, and in the inner chamber leading from this room to the Court of the Lions, one sees bricks with only fragments of the lustrous glaze left upon their surfaces, and many bricks utterly destitute of any adornment whatever. This destruction has, of course, been going on for many years—ever since these azuléjos first met the modern European boot.

"In order to preserve what yet remains of these glorious relics—and the azuléjos which have survived the ages are very few indeed—while there is yet time, why would it not be at once simple, practical, and effective to place strips of carpet over these tiles, and to confine visitors within these limits? This suggestion is made in the hope that in some manner or other it may be acted upon."



The annual summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society is to be held at Bristol in July next. As the result of many generous gifts the Bristol members now possess a library of upwards of 260 volumes of considerable archaeological value.



The new Fellows of the British Academy are: The Bishop of Salisbury, Viscount Goschen, Lord Davey, Mr. Edward Armstrong, Professor Burkitt, Dr. B. Grenfell, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Professor Oman, Professor W. M. Lindsay, Professor W. R. Sorley, and Professor P. Vinogradoff. The first meeting of the new session was held on November 29, Lord Reay, and later Sir Courtenay Ilbert, presiding, when Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Romanization of Roman Britain."



An interesting old City house came into the market at the end of November. It stands in Love Lane, a narrow little street which leads north from Billingsgate Market, and is believed to have been the house inhabited by Sir Christopher Wren when the present

St. Paul's Cathedral was being built. The house is a fine specimen of seventeenth century building. It has a courtyard in front, and a double flight of steps which lead to a splendid old hall running right through to the back of the house. The floor is paved with squares of black and white marble. The staircase, which is of carved oak, is

the proprietors of the *London Argus*. That journal remarks that "until recently the building was used as the school of the wards of Billingsgate, Tower, Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate." The house is not yet sold, a bid of £6,700 having been refused. We sincerely hope that sale will not be a preliminary to demolition.



THE STAIRCASE IN SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S HOUSE.

massive and handsome. A mantelpiece on the ground floor is worthy of attention ; it is built of marble and framed with wood, with a fine moulded frieze. A painted wood panel, also on the ground floor, bears the signature, "R. Robinson. 1696." For the use of the illustration on this page showing the fine old staircase we are indebted to the courtesy of

An incident, says the *Globe*, has just taken place in the State Archives Office of Florence, which is likely to react injuriously upon the desire of the public to consult ancient records. About the end of last month a man who produced credentials as a Polish professor obtained authority to consult an important set of old MSS., with the object of getting

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

materials for a historical treatise on the relations between Poland and the Holy See in the Middle Ages. The consultation accomplished, he restored the registers and departed, but on the register being examined sheet by sheet, it was found that by a skilful cut the stranger had managed to get away with three original letters of considerable value. His credentials are now known to have been forged.



Country Life of December 2 contained some charming photographic views of that delectable haunt of ancient peace the Hospital of St. Cross, by Winchester, with a short account of the old foundation. The pictures included the Ambulatory, the Brethren's House, the Minstrel Gallery in, and the East End of, the Dining Hall, the Dole Hatchway, and the Beaufort Tower. In the issue for the following week, December 9, were some fine illustrations of Cawston Church, Norfolk, which contains much interesting woodwork. One picture showed the stately hammer-beam roof to the nave, which, we regret to read, is in a far from satisfactory state of repair.



Mr. Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, Blue-mantle Pursuivant of Arms, has been appointed, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, York Herald of Arms, in succession to the late Dr. G. W. Marshall.



Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt are again at Oxyrhynchus—for the last time, as Dr. Grenfell stated at the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Last season, it seems, the stream of papyri which the Oxford explorers unearthed "became quite a torrent, recalling the palmy days of their first excavations in 1897." Among the more important of the new classical papyri were fragments belonging perhaps to the *Tyro* of Sophocles and the *Oineus* of Euripides, and of the latter's *Alcestis*, *Iphigenia*, and *Electra*, with interesting variants from the mediaeval MSS. Other authors conjecturally represented are Epicharmus, Philemon, Menander, Theophrastus, and Anaximenes. Dr. Grenfell also announced the discovery of a fragment of a discourse on Greek music by a forerunner of Aristoxenus.

On Saturday, December 2, there was a distinguished congregation in the ancient priory church of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, when the Bishop of London reopened the restored cloister, the last part of the monastery to be recovered, a work which practically completes the restoration of the Augustinian priory founded in the twelfth century. It was in 1885, under the Rev. W. Panckridge, that the task of recovering parts of the fine old church was commenced; and it has since been continued under the present rector, the Rev. Sir Borradaile Savory. Acquiring alienated portions of the building has been the most costly part of the work of restoration, which has reached a total of £35,000.

From the sanctuary and Lady Chapel a fringe factory has been removed, from the north transept a smithy's forge, from the north triforium a school, and from the cloister a stable. The architect throughout has been Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and the largest contributor towards the cost of the work was the late patron, the Rev. Canon Phillips, of Stoke d'Abernon.



At the present time (says the *Manchester Guardian*) there is a dispute going on as to some 260 coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. found near Oulton, Leeds. The dispute is between the Crown and the lord of the Manor, Mr. E. F. Lindley Wood. The coroner's jury has found that these coins were treasure-trove. Mr. Wood, as lord of the manor, by his agent, laid claim to them. The coroner stated that he had laid the matter before the Treasury, and had been informed that it was improbable that the lord of the manor had a grant of the royal franchise of treasure-trove, which, to be valid, must be a grant from the Crown in express words. The usual franchise of a manor does not cover treasure-trove. One may remark that the Treasury puts the case for the Crown higher than the text-books. Fitzherbert's abridgment, which dates from the early days of the sixteenth century, says that treasure-trove belongs to the King, and not to the "lord of the liberty," unless the latter has it by a grant in express words or by prescription. Lord Coke, in the same way, says that treasure-trove "does belong to the King or

to some lord or other by the King's grant or prescription." On the same lines the modern book "Scriven on Copyholds" states that treasure-trove belongs to the King by his prerogative, or to the lord of some manor or liberty by reason of some special grant, express or implied. It is possible, therefore, that there may be an interesting case in the courts on the subject. Any way, this law of treasure-trove comes violently into collision with our ordinary ideas of landed property.



The celebrations in connection with the tercentenary of Rembrandt will begin at Amsterdam on July 15 next, and a number of books dealing with the life and works of the great artist are in preparation on the Continent. Commemorative plaques will be placed on the various houses in which he lived. That in which he died, in the Joden-Breestraat, has been purchased by the city authorities, and will be transformed into a Rembrandt museum.



Among recent newspaper and periodical articles on antiquarian topics we note two long articles on the "History and Antiquities of the Hill of Allen," by J. S. O'Grady, in the *Leinster Leader* of November 18 and 25; "Culross Parish Church: Restoration and Discoveries," in the *Glasgow Herald*, November 13; a paper, with a variety of good illustrations of relics, on "How they lived at Carthage," by Douglas Sladen, in the *Queen*, November 25; and a good article by Henry Copley Greene on recent discoveries in Egypt, in the *Century Magazine*, November, with fine illustrations showing a splendid chair from a tomb in the Valley of the Kings and a variety of other relics of beauty and interest.



At a meeting recently held in Bath a report was read on the excavations lately made in Lansdown. One of the speakers was Mr. Trice Martin, who has had so much to do with the work at Caerwent. He said that, speaking as one who had had a little experience in excavating work, the explorations had been carried out on the right lines and in proper methods. Neither pains nor money had been spared. It was abundantly clear that these excavations had the strongest

claims upon them. Regarding the importance of the work beyond the mere question of "finds," which were extremely interesting, what they wanted to know was the nature of the occupation of those uplands, or the connection between the ancient occupation and the more modern occupation—what was the relation between the Romano-British times and the more modern occupation of this city. They wished to know how long those people continued to live on Lansdown, and how, when the Romans came, they fitted themselves in with the life of Roman civilization. He did not think it was altogether unlikely that Mr. Bush and Mr. Grey might find that these excavations would throw light upon this point. He expressed the very confident hope that the operations would really add to their knowledge of that very important historical problem.



A bulky Blue-Book was issued lately, dealing with the endowed charities of the Metropolis. Upwards of sixty are under the management of the Corporation alone, and the various livery companies are responsible for many more. Among various curious bequests administered at the Guildhall is that of Sir Martin Bowes, who about the year 1565 gave certain tenements to Christ's Hospital, and stipulated that £6 13s. 4d. should be annually paid to the Chamber of London towards the maintenance of the conduits. In 1870 the yearly payments had been allowed to accumulate to the amount of £380, and the Charity Commissioners directed the application of this sum towards the cost of erecting the drinking fountain at Smithfield Market. The annual payment is still being received, and is applied to the upkeep of the fountain.

In 1633 Lady Catherine Barnardistone paid £100 "into the chamber" for preaching three sermons to the condemned prisoners in Newgate. The effect was to add £6 per annum to the salary of the prison ordinary, whose duty it was to perform this service. Now the income is paid to the Sheriffs' Fund Society. The proceeds of four other charities, amounting in all to £100 a year, the first of which is recorded in the earliest of the City accounts, have been, and still are, paid to clergymen who officiate in St. Paul's.

Among the charities managed by the Ironmongers' Company is that instituted by Thomas Belton, who in 1723 gave them the residue of his estate, and directed that half the yearly profits should be applied to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary. It is long since the stern hand of justice swept away the picturesque gentlemen known to history and romance as the Barbary pirates, and hence many years ago there was a large accumulation of money no longer required for purposes of ransom. It is now devoted to the support of schools in England and Wales. Of a very practical character was the bequest of Robert Donkin, who in 1570 gave to the Merchant Taylors' Company certain lands and tenements in Bell Alley, St. Botolph, for the purpose of providing "twelve poor men inhabiting within the City of London, of honest fame, and most in need, with twelve gowns of frieze, at 16d. per yard, twelve shirts of the value of 2s. each, twelve pairs of shoes of the value of 12d. a pair; . . . and also yearly, for ever, to twelve poor women, of honest conversation, fame, and name, and most in need, twelve cassocks of like frieze and price, twelve smocks at 2d. the yard, twelve pairs of shoes at 12d. per pair." Each gown was to contain 7 and each smock 5½ yards, and they were to be delivered, ready made, with the shirts and shoes, on Christmas Day. The wishes of the testator are still being carried out, although necessarily in more modern fashion. On December 23 every year the Merchant Taylors' Company distributes 60 yards of cloth for gowns or cloaks, 230½ yards of calico for shirts and shifts, and forty-eight pairs of hose in equal shares, among twelve poor freemen of the company and twelve poor widows or daughters of freemen. Each recipient also gets 5s. in lieu of shoes.



The members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society visited Painters' Hall on a recent Saturday afternoon, and the upper warden of the Painters' Company, Mr. W. H. Pitman, in the course of a full and interesting account of the company and its property, described the plate which was displayed for inspection by the visitors. The collection is not large, but many of the pieces are unique. Formed by gifts and bequests

from members of the guild, it appears to have escaped the fate of many other collections, which were sold to pay the levies of Kings and Parliaments. The earliest silver consists of half a dozen "Image" spoons of 1560, so called on account of the stem consisting of a figure holding a shield, arranged with one quartering of the company's arms. There are twenty-two other spoons of the same date, of a different design, and ten dated 1567. Others are dated 1580, 1582, 1584, 1591, 1598, and 1599. The oldest drinking-cup is known as the Fryer cup of 1605, which is a beautiful vessel, showing wonderful workmanship. The inscription records that it was given to the company by Leonhart Fryer, Serjaunt Painter, in 1605. The Camden cup is the most valuable piece of silver-gilt possessed by the fraternity. It stands twenty-four inches high, and was acquired in 1623 under the will of Camden, who left £16 "to buy a piece of plate in memory of me." More rare is the standing salt with cover, engraved with the company's arms. It was presented in 1630, but made in the year 1614. A drinking-cup of 1638 is also a very fine example of work, while similar specimens of plain work were presented in 1645 and 1647. These are the oldest possessions of the company, but succeeding years are particularly rich in similar gifts of plate, all of which are interesting and many unique.



Mr. Christopher W. Parker, J.P., of Faulkbourne Hall, Witham, has placed on loan in the Colchester Museum a very interesting collection of Roman and Saxon antiquities and coins found on the site of the Roman station of Othona, at Bradwell-on-Sea.



We regret to hear that the Dutch House, which stands at the corner of High Street and Wine Street, Bristol, and is such an attraction to all visitors to the western city, is in some danger of destruction in connection with proposed street improvements. The interesting old relic is unique of its kind in the country, for no other existing building in England has been brought from the Continent in pieces and put together as the Dutch House was. We trust that the Town Council will be able to see their way to pre-

serve this quaint and curious architectural curiosity.



A note in *South Africa* of November 25 states that a correspondent of the *Cape Times* points out the interesting fact that the kind of construction common to the Zimbabwe and other ruins in Southern Rhodesia—that is, dry stonework of "herring-bone" pattern—is not a lost art in Rhodesia, but still continues, or at least did so in the nineties, to be practised amongst the aboriginal native Mashona population. The late Mr. A. D. Campbell, Native Commissioner of Salisbury, one of Major Johnson's original pioneers of 1890, was the first Native Commissioner appointed, the Administrator of Rhodesia at the time being Dr. Jameson. Mr. Campbell became proficient in the Mashona language, and, as his duties brought him much in contact with the native chiefs, he noticed that all the stonework employed in filling up gaps in their defence works between the natural rocky obstacles presented by the formation of their fortified kopjes were precisely of the workmanship, material, and finish of the ancient ruins.



At a recent meeting of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Society a paper of great interest was read on "The Shrine of St. Columba at Iona," by Dr. John Honeyman. The writer described in detail the remaining indications that at one period, probably in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the choir of the Abbey Church had beneath its east end a crypt with side aisles. Dr. Honeyman was able to bring some of these indications before his audience with the aid of photographic slides. He also exhibited plans and sections of the building as he supposed it had been originally arranged, and referred to examples elsewhere erected about the same time, alluding more particularly to the crypt at Amalfi, where the relics of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, were enshrined in 1208. He thought that enough remained at Iona to show that the general arrangement of the plan at Amalfi, Iona, and the original crypt at Glasgow, were similar, and gave reasons for believing that they were intended to serve the same purpose—namely, to cover the grave or preserve the relics of

the patron saint in such a position that when the choir was built the high altar might be placed exactly over the consecrated spot below. No doubt Columba had been buried about 600 years before a resting-place had been prepared for his relics, but St. Andrew had been buried more than 1,000 years before the cathedral at Amalfi was begun. In those days the bones of saints and martyrs went a very long way—the possession of a skull, a leg or arm bone, if well authenticated, was quite enough to make a shrine famous throughout the world. He did not say that there was evidence to prove that the crypt at Iona had been erected as the shrine of Columba; he only pointed out reasons for believing that it was. Dr. Honeyman went on to mention some of the peculiarities of the only remaining portion of the old structure. A weather-table on the north wall indicated that the side aisle had at one time extended westwards to the transept. He had cut a trench from north to south a few feet west from the present west wall of the aisle, and found about 2 feet below the surface, on the line of the outer wall of the aisle, the remains of the old aisle wall, and also that the foundation of the north wall of the choir was only about 2 feet below the surface, proving that the crypt had not extended westwards further than the present aisle. The floor over the crypt appears to have been of wood carried across the aisle on corbels, and on the side next the choir, on a level scarcement 6 inches broad, 18 inches below the surface of the floor. The floor of the present choir is 6 feet 3 inches lower. Dr. Honeyman pointed out that the natural configuration of the ground, sloping as it does to the south-east, made it easy to construct a crypt without much excavation if the choir floor was raised (as it evidently was) only 2 feet above the floor at the west end of the nave. That the floor level there has never been materially altered is evident from the fact that there were found the remains of the oldest chapel and the oldest nave—the chapel in which tradition says Columba was buried, and the nave which was 5 feet narrower than the existing one.



The Elixir of Life.

BY J. HERBERT SLATER.



NE of the principal topics of the hour has reference to the art of living for as long a time as possible.

The desire is not, unfortunately, so much to live well in a moral sense as to live long under any circumstances and in any condition. The moral aspect, in which is involved temperance and strict compliance with hygienic laws, is, from the popular point of view, but a means to an end. It is good in so far as it establishes the health of the individual and the community. It is good also from another standpoint, but this, judging from what is said and written, seems to be at a lower level than that from which gleams like a star the supreme gift of length of years. How to acquire this gift is the study of many who have lived sufficiently long to be aware that two and two make four, and that a candle burning at both ends cannot be expected, in the nature of things, to last as long as it would have done had it been lighted at one end only. The death-rate has declined—a little, but not much—and eminent medical authorities, themselves tottering at the very brink of the precipice, from which they may plunge to-day or to-morrow, in spite of every precaution their art can suggest, are satisfied to declare that, in time, all men may, if they choose, live to be a hundred years of age. In the meantime, the tumbrels roll on, a little late in the aggregate possibly, though even that is doubtful, but individually as true to time as ever. Hygiene is the "elixir of life." If multitudes comply with its rules, their lives may be prolonged just a little. There is no certainty even about that, but the experiment can do no harm, and may result in something. Such is the "elixir of life" of the twentieth century.

There is a strange book sometimes met with which bears for its chief title, *Herippus Redivivus; or, The Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave*, in which is laid down with much plausibility a practical method for prolonging the vigour and life, not of the masses, but of the individual. The author was Hans Heinrich Cohausen, a physician of Münster, who died in 1750, at the age of

eighty-five, through the effects of an accident, thereby preserving his arguments for future generations of men who may persuade themselves that it is possible to restore wasted energy, and to build up the tissue of flesh anew—and, from a theoretical standpoint, there should be no difficulty about this. We see health recruited and new leases of life granted every day, nor would age appear to be an impossible bar to good results in either of these respects. Certainly in time the complex machinery which is driven by the life force—whatever that may be—will wear out unless repaired; but in our case the machinery is living, permeated and saturated in its every part by the same force that set it in motion and urges it along. The machine and the force have the same origin, and if the former is attacked by disease, it is because the latter has its entrance blocked in one or more of the numerous channels through which it operates. Given a perfect circulation of the life force, there is no death—at least, not until the machine collapses through extreme age, and becomes incapable of restoration. Every seven years a complete renovation takes place, according to the law of nature. To produce the same result by art at any time is the engrossing vision which has captivated all sorts and conditions of men.

From an antiquarian point of view this assault upon death is very interesting, and in all ages of which we have any knowledge there have been masters of the craft of preserving life, all of whom, however, have caused it to be distinctly understood that an indefinite prolongation is not to be expected, and that no one, however successful he may be, is proof at any time against accident. But that, accident apart, man may keep himself alive for many centuries if only he be able to restore the energy he has lost, has been the firm belief of thousands, some of whom are said to have even put their theories to a practical test with success. Thus, the sage Artephius commences one of his alchemical works, *The Art of Prolonging Human Life*, with a declaration that he had lived for 1,025 years, and was weary of the rush of worlds. The celebrated Roger Bacon devotes a long chapter to the cure of old age in his work, *De Prolongatione Vite*. Des-

cartes, the equally celebrated French philosopher, invented a method which he was persuaded would keep him in the full vigour of youth for 500 years. John Asgill wrote a treatise in 1698, suggesting the possibility of avoiding death altogether, which, it is pointed out, only came into this world at the period commonly known as "the Fall." Some men, like Cohausen and his model, Hermippus, thought that life must be recruited from life—*Similia similibus curantur*; others, like Cornaro, the Venetian, have dieted themselves; others, again, have sought to beguile their vanished youth with simples and compounds, and for that purpose resorted, like Faust, to unseen intelligences—to black magic, involving the horrible rites of Canidia, as did the wretched Gilles de Laval, Baron de Retz, Maréchal of France; to pacts with which they believed they had bartered away their souls for a span of life they could never enjoy. These things are not fables or parables—they are stern realities. Every possible expedient has been argued and practised, and is being preached now by thousands in whose eyes death is the gravest of all disasters, and who will not believe that the clock cannot be stopped. Such as they will accept anything rather than endorse the words of the old philosopher who said that "Physicians may smooth thy path, but they cannot arrest thy steps. Nothing that art or medicine can do can extend by so much as a single second the allotted span of thy life." According to this authority and others—Delrio and Torreblanca among the number—a man, though he may have been a laggard all his days, dies strictly to time; by no means after, by no means before, except by his own hand, and then only at his own heavy cost. This fatalism is not generally believed, nor will it ever be. It is conveniently regarded as being the last refuge of those who have learned enough to know that knowledge is but a relative quantity after all—to know that they really understand nothing whatever in its entirety, but only part of the truth through a glass darkly.

If fatalism indeed be true, there cannot, of course, be any elixir of life—call it by what name you please—of the least value, and nothing we may do or not do can affect the issue one way or the other. Those who

favour this argument have a plethora of statistics upon which to draw. They will tell you that Miguel Solis was living in San Salvador in 1878; that he was born in 1698; that he attributed his long life to the circumstance that he ate as much as he possibly could at the one meal he allowed himself a day. A Mr. Whittington, who died some years ago at the age of 104, consumed a pint and a half of gin every day in the week, week after week, and year after year. Macklin, the actor, lived liberally enough. On the other hand, Descartes aforesaid took every possible care of himself, reducing the art of living to a science, and yet he died at the age of fifty-four. His disciples would not believe the announcement when they saw it heralded over Europe. Several of them journeyed long distances to make sure, for Descartes had, as I have said, invented a specific which should renew his vitality and arm him against dissolution for 500 years. Sir Kenelm Digby, more practical, journeyed to Holland to see the philosopher while he yet lived, and to get from him, if possible, the secret of secrets. He may have acquired it, but, if so, he could not profit by it, for he was but little more than sixty when he died. Instances of this kind, of course, prove very little, if anything. If they did, the elixir of life might, *ex contrario*, be within the grasp of everyone. In that case it may have been partly discovered by a gentleman of Magdeburg, who died about fifty years ago at the age of 110. His will contains his recipe set out *in extenso*: "Lie down," said he, "as often and as long as you can with your head to the north, and you will in time become a living magnet, proof against disease and decay." Perhaps he had studied the works of Paracelsus, which indicate an advanced knowledge of the principles of magnetism, for that great physician says: "Every peasant knows that a magnet will attract iron. I have discovered that the magnet, in addition to this visible power, possesses another, a concealed and a greater force." This secret may have been partly discovered by our Hermippus, who lived 115 years and 5 days, or, as some say, 155 years, by absorbing the vitality of the young upon whom he preyed, sapping their lives while prolonging his own. So, too, if isolated instances prove anything, Hugh Whistler

"the sonne of Master John Whistler of Goring, who departed this life the 17th day Janvarie, anno domini 1615 aged 216 years," as the ancient inscription on the chancel wall of the church at Goring is said to narrate, must have discovered at least some part of the specific, though not the whole, any more than the rest, or he, as well as they, would have lived much longer. Instances of, longevity occurring at the present day are frequently reported in the press. There is never any lack of subjects—there never has been, only now we hear more of them than formerly.

We may fairly take it that exceptional instances of longevity do not prove that life can be prolonged by art, or by any precautions commonly adopted. They do not even prove that temperance in all things can in any way conduce to that end. Very few, even among ascetics, attain the age of 100 years, and, on the other hand, it is not always the reckless and improvident who die young. All we can venture to say is that temperance is shown by statistics to prolong life somewhat beyond the average span, provided a large number of individual cases are gathered together and considered in the aggregate. Temperance is a makeshift by which we may hope to add a few years only to a life that is nearing its end. Very different must be that sublime and almost perfect preparation of the alchemists which, being discovered, confers without any doubt at all, as we are told, the vitality of 1,000 years upon those who drink it.

The alchemists had two great objects: first, the discovery of the secret of the transmutation of metals, and, secondly, the preparation of the elixir of life, or universal medicine, called by Paracelsus the "Alcahest." Discover the secret of one and you know that of the other, for it is one and the same. It involves nothing less than the wresting from Nature the prime element, or, in other words, the quintessence which is at once the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, and the origin of everything that exists. The alchemists never taught that earth, air, fire, and water were elements, as the modern chemists often assert to their discredit, but that these were different forms of matter derived, either directly or indirectly, from a common element, and it was this prime element, or *ens*, which they sought to discover.

The decree of Diocletian against the art of *Chēmia*, meaning the "art of the Egyptians," as taught by Hermes Trismegistus, several of whose books—the *Golden Tractate*, for example—escaped the holocaust, recognises the antiquity of the science, or what you will, which the Memphian priests—taught doubtless by the Hindoos—preached in the night of time. The Arabs succeeded the Egyptians, the Europeans the Arabs. Gebir handed his knowledge down to Roger Bacon and Albertus Magnus by means of his wonderful book, the *Summa Perfectionis*. All three talk of the "potable gold" which would restore youth; and Bacon, addressing Pope Nicholas IV., speaks of a very old man who, finding in the Sicilian fields a phial filled with a strange yellow liquor, drank from it, and was presently transformed. According to the chemists of the present day, "potable gold" is nothing but gold dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid, a fact which Bacon had in some way or other been informed of or discovered for himself. So also they assert that the "aqua vitae ardens" of Raymond Lully was simply spirits of wine, and the "amalgam" of Thomas Aquinas a combination of various metals, one of which was mercury, oblivious of the fact that no alchemist of whom we have any knowledge and whose works yet survive to us has at any time declared himself plainly. The mercury of the alchemists was not the common metal we call by that name; water was not an element, nor was fire, nor any other solid, liquid, gas, or essence with which they or we were or are acquainted. The "green dragons," "powder of attraction," "red lions," and all the other paraphernalia of a later age are but puppets made to dance before the mob with the object of diverting their attention from the real work behind the screen.

Paracelsus, with apparent frankness, tells how his "alcahest" was made, and that, it must be remembered, was the universal medicine, the elixir of life itself. He told this to the crowd: "Take caustic lime carefully and freshly prepared, and upon it pour an equal weight of pure alcohol, and let it stand. Then upon it pour alcohol equal in weight (to the combination?) and distil ten times." The residuum left in the retort must then be mixed with carbonate of potash, and dried to a powder. Upon this powder an equal

weight of alcohol must be poured, and the whole distilled yet again ten times. The residue is then set on fire, and the ashes are the "alcahest." Thousands have believed this to be literally and actually true, and have worked with alembics and crucibles till they were worn out, and could hope no longer. Then there was the "primum ens melissæ," made, according to directions, which are precise enough, of a solution of carbonate of potash, in which the fresh leaves of the melissa are thoroughly incorporated, the whole being blended with alcohol, distilled and evaporated. The "primum ens sanguinis" was made of fresh blood drawn from a young person, digested with twice its weight of the alcahest, itself efficacious enough no doubt, but in this way rendered more potent, and therefore more lasting. Instead of living for a mere 500 years, you might, by following these directions, double the span at least. So thought the ignorant people who spent their lives over fires which never went out, digesting this and titrating that, till nasty compounds, bringing death and not life, glowed red under Mars or violently exploded, blowing the contents of the laboratory out of the windows under the malevolent beams of Saturn.

To whatever individual alchemist we turn for enlightenment, we find the same strange use of words having no obvious meaning, but really concealing something which had to be perpetuated for the instruction, as it was said, of those who had proved themselves worthy to receive the secret of secrets. The alchemists taught a symbolism which can only be explained by those who hold the key, and that was never handed to any uninitiated or irresponsible person. Some of the so-called alchemical works are merely theological treatises written in the symbolic language of the fraternity at a time when the use of ordinary words would have been fraught with the greatest danger. Others, on the contrary, though to all appearances similar in extravagant diction, disclose, to those who can read them, all that was best known at the time in chemistry and science as applied more especially to the preparation of the "powder of projection" and the elixir of life. Among the many true alchemists we number Arcephius, William de Lorris, who wrote *Le Romant de la Rose*,

Philaethes, Albertus Magnus, Bishop of Ratisbon, Isaac Hollandus, Nicholas Flamel, Basil Valentine, Peter of Abono, who died on the rack, Pope John XXII., Robert Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln, the wizard, Michael Scott of Balwirie, Roger Bacon, Trithemius, Paracelsus, Robert Fludd, and the two Lancashire adepts, Trafford and Ashton. According to the usual practice, each one of these would at his death, if he had the opportunity, select a disciple to whom he could impart his knowledge in clear terms. Ashmole relates that Father Backhouse entrusted him with the secret, and yet he, dying at seventy-five, reaped but little benefit or none.

Some of the hermetic philosophers above named attained an age far beyond the allotted period of threescore years and ten, yet two, and two only, have ever been credited, even by the credulous, with having reaped the full measure of the elixir of life. One was Arcephius, the other Nicholas Flamel. The book from whence the latter learned his art was afterwards in the library of Cardinal Richelieu. Though poor, or apparently so, he established forty charitable institutions in Spain, some of which exist to this day, and the report of his death in 1415 at the age of 116 years was discredited at the time. Paul Lucas, who wrote in the reign of Louis XIV., says he had absolute knowledge that Flamel was then living in India. Having seen plainly that the prevailing notion of his having the great secret in his possession might be fatal both to his liberty and his life, he went out into the world, now living at one place, now at another, and even tramping onward.

There are some who believe this even today, but then, perhaps, it may be said that they would believe anything. Be it so, yet, strange though it may appear, the fire of the alchemist glows this very night in the heart of London. There are yet practitioners who pore over the books which time, if not results, have sanctified. Their hopes run high ; they will not believe that so many men in all ages, irreproachable in other respects, would have equipped themselves with an armoury of lies, and prostituted their undoubted learning to extort the credulous wonder of fools. They say : "Even thus saith Hermes. Through the centuries I have not ceased to labour. Take of the moisture an ounce and a half and of the

redness of the South, which is the soul of the gold, a fourth part—that is to say, half an ounce, and of Seye half an ounce also; of the Auripigment half an ounce, which are eight—that is, three ounces. And know also that the vine of the wise is drawn in three, but the wine is not perfected until thirty be accomplished. Understand the operation therefore. Decoction lessens the matter; the tincture augments it. This is the beginning and the end."

From books innumerable similar cryptic recipes might be taken, but it would be useless to reproduce them, for all the learning in Europe could not torture the most pliant into public confession. The truth is that the elixir of the alchemist is not, like the hygiene of the physician, for the many, but only for the very few who have so attuned their lives to the principles enunciated by the Giver of life that they have acquired the right, and not merely the ability, to extend or end it as to them seems best. Whether anyone has ever yet attained to the degree of perfection involved in this proposition is a question for philosophers and theologians to consider.



Old Heraldic Glass in Brasted Church.

By W. E. BALL, LL.D.

** The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Rev. Sydney Whateley, Vicar of Four Elms, and formerly Curate of Brasted, for valuable information and assistance.*

BRASTED CHURCH, which is situated a little apart from the village in the middle of the Holmesdale Valley between Westerham and Chevening, has been deprived by restoration, or rather rebuilding, of a great part of the interest which it once undoubtedly possessed. The venerable tower, with its seven massive buttresses, through one of which the west door of the church is pierced, still remains; but the nave, transepts, and chancel were rebuilt in 1866. Of the interior of the old church hardly anything has been preserved except the arcade between the nave and the south aisle, a part of the oak screen enclosing the Heath Chapel in the north transept, a few noble monuments, and

the heraldic glass which is the subject of this article.

So far as I can learn, the old church did not contain any stained glass except such as was armorial, but in that it was fairly rich. When the windows were taken out at the rebuilding, some of them were evidently broken to fragments. A number of the scattered pieces were, however, gathered together, and, with a few uninjured scutcheons, placed in the large east window of the new church. Whoever was responsible for their rearrangement was evidently quite ignorant of heraldry. The scraps of coloured glass were pieced together in a meaningless patchwork. Some of them were ruthlessly "trimmed," and others turned the wrong side out, in order to make them fit into the mosaic. Even coats-of-arms which had escaped serious fracture were not suffered to remain in their entirety. Two fine scutcheons were parted asunder per pale in order to introduce alien and incongruous heraldic symbols between their separated halves. The only object of the person who was entrusted with this part of the "restoration" of Brasted Church seems to have been to produce what appeared to him to be a pretty pattern of the kaleidoscopic kind.

And it must be admitted that he was not altogether unsuccessful. The east window of Brasted Church pleased the eye of the artist, although it outraged the feelings of the heraldic student. The artistic quality of armorial blazon, noted by Ruskin, is most of all observable in glass-work mellowed by the suns of many years, and may survive the worst mutilation and the most ignorant repair.

In the year 1904 the old glass was taken down, and the five lights of the east window were filled with costly modern glass, representing saints and prophets in the usual manner, and interesting, apart from its intrinsic excellence, as the gift of a prosperous parishioner in commemoration of the fact that his family has been resident in the village—as the registers testify—for at least 300 years.

Upon examination of the heraldic patchwork of the old window, it was found possible to restore many fragments to their right places, and to identify some armorial bearings which at first were almost unrecognisable. When, with the aid of careful tracings, the work of separation and restoration had been accom-

plished, the armorials represented appeared to fall into three categories :

- (a) Such as were presumably connected with the manorial history of Brasted.
- (b) Such as were presumably connected with its ecclesiastical history.
- (c) Such as were presumably connected with the history of Brasted Place, which is the principal mansion in the parish.

The first group, with the addition of some new shields, has been placed in the westernmost window of the north aisle of the church, which may now be described, for the sake of brevity, as "the manorial window."

The second group has been placed, with a single addition, in the adjoining window, or, as we may call it, the ecclesiastical window.

The third group has been placed in the Heath Chapel, which forms the northern transept of the church, and has long been used as the pew of the squires of Brasted Place.

It will be convenient to deal with each of these groups separately.

I.—THE MANORIAL WINDOW.

The following is a list of the heraldic emblems which seemed to be associated with the history of the Manor of Brasted :

1. *A red rose*, about 6 inches in diameter. This was made to appear to hang pendant-wise from the royal arms (No. 2, *infra*) by means of two curved decorated bands, which, however, had evidently at one time enclosed the rose as a border. Upon this border was inscribed in black letter :

REX — — — III

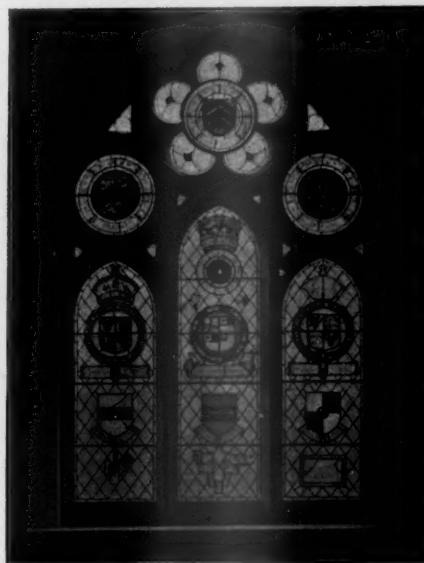
As the red rose was the personal badge of Henry IV., and as the only other monarch to whom the numeral IIII. would apply was Edward IV., it is quite clear that the missing name is Henricus. This name has been restored, the rose has been reinclosed in its band or border, and surmounted by a crown copied from that represented on the tomb of Henry IV. at Canterbury.

2. *The royal arms, France modern and England quarterly, enclosed in a garter with the motto inscribed in Old English characters, Honi soit qu' mal y pence.*

In his *History of Brasted* the Rev. J. Cave Browne ascribes this shield to the reign of Edward III. But this is certainly a mistake. The charges are not displayed in the manner of the great period of heraldic design

which closed with the reign of Richard II. Moreover, it was not until the reign of Henry IV. that France "modern" replaced France "ancient" on the royal arms. The shield cannot, therefore, be earlier than Henry IV. Taken in connection with the "three-arched" crown (No. 3, *infra*), which evidently belonged to it, it may be assigned with reasonable certainty to the reign of Henry VI. The lettering of the motto is characteristic of that period.

3. *The Crown Imperial (three-arched).* The crowns heraldically used by the Kings



THE "MANORIAL" WINDOW.

of England were never arched before the time of Henry V. He used the "two-arched" crown, very much as it now appears on the royal insignia. Henry VI., however, used a "three-arched" crown. According to Boutell, no other monarch except Charles I. ever did so; but this statement is not quite accurate. It is to be found in Henry VII.'s Chapel, placed above cognizances of that monarch, and there are certainly some examples of its use by Henry VIII. It is, however, peculiarly associated with Henry VI., and the history of Brasted Manor seems to afford good

reason for attributing the arms and crown here described to that monarch rather than to any of his successors.

4. *Royal arms, France modern and England quarterly.* This shield was very much mutilated. It had apparently been surmounted by a crown, some fragments of which remained, but were too minute to show its distinctive character, or to be worked up with new glass. On a rather smaller scale than the royal shield above described (No. 2), it appears to belong to about the same period. In accordance with such indications as are afforded by the history of the manor, it has been assigned conjecturally to the reign of Henry V. In its new position it has been enclosed in a garter, and surmounted by the "two-arched crown," which, as I have said, that King was the first to assume.

5. *Arms of Cheney of Shurland: Quarterly first and fourth, az., six lioncels rampant arg., three and three, a canton ermine; second and third, ermine, a chief indented per pale arg. and gu., in dexter chief a rose of the last.*

The shield is enclosed in a garter, with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pence* inscribed in plain capital lettering.

This coat-of-arms was very badly mutilated, some parts of the glass being turned the wrong way, and others missing. When, however, it had been rearranged, the above-mentioned blazon was plainly indicated. The shield is unquestionably that of Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of the house of Shurland of Sheppey. A Cheney married the heiress of that family and adopted his wife's arms instead of his own. The second and third quarters are the arms of the Kentish family of Shottesbrooke. Sir John Cheney of Shurland married Alianore, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Shottesbrooke. Their son, another Sir John Cheney and a K.G., bore the Shurland and Shottesbrooke arms quarterly, with a crescent in the nombril point. He fought at Bosworth by the side of Henry VII., whose kinsman he was; for Alianore Shottesbrooke was half-sister to Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, the grandmother of that King. This Sir John Cheney had no son, but was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., who bore the same arms, but with the crescent omitted.

Sir Thomas was not only a kinsman of the royal Tudors, but was also connected with the Boleyns, through his father, William Cheney, whose first wife was Isabella, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn of Hever. The son of this marriage, Sir Francis Cheney, died in early youth. Sir Thomas was the son of a second marriage. This eminent servant of the Crown and "spriteful gentleman," as Fuller calls him, commenced his career as one of the six gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber in the year 1520, and shortly afterwards was made a privy counsellor. In the year 1532 he entertained King Henry and Queen Anne Boleyn sumptuously at Shurland Castle. In 1539 he was made Treasurer of the Royal Household and a Knight of the Garter, and the next year Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. To the end of the King's life he remained his trusted friend and counsellor. He had been Wolsey's protégé, and later was upon intimate terms with Cromwell; but neither Wolsey's fall nor Cromwell's affected his position with the King. As his father's son he was a favoured companion of the Boleyns, but the fall of the Boleyns left his influence with Henry untouched. The King never forgot that Cheney was related by the half-blood to the Tudors, nor that, being a kinsman, he was yet one who could never, under any circumstances, make pretension to the throne. He relied implicitly on the fidelity of this distant cousin to the last hour of his life. Sir Thomas Cheney filled the office of Treasurer of the Royal Household throughout the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary; he retained the office under Elizabeth, but died within a short time after her accession, and was interred in the Church of Minster, in Sheppey, where his splendid monument may still be seen.

A brief glance at the history of the Manor of Brasted will serve to show its associations with the three Kings of the House of Lancaster and with Sir Thomas Cheney.

"Brasted," writes Hasted, "seems to have been accounted an appendage of the Manor of Tonbridge." It never was an appendage of that manor in any feudal sense, but it was closely connected with its fortunes during a period of more than 400 years. Soon after the Conquest we find Roger de Tonbridge, better known as Roger, Earl of Clare,

possessed of the Manors of Tonbridge, Brasted, Hadlow, Milton (next Canterbury), Filston, Horsemonden, and North Pettes, all of which he held by knight service of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a tenure which was afterwards converted by his descendants into grand serjeantry. Roger de Tonbridge owned many other manors in other counties, but Tonbridge Castle, then a formidable stronghold, seems to have been his principal residence. Before the end of the fourteenth century Filston, Horsemonden, and North Pettes had passed away from the De Clare family. Hadlow adjoins Tonbridge, and is often referred to as included in it. Milton, next Canterbury, was a small and unimportant manor, dependent upon the adjoining manor of Westgate. Substantially, the De Clare property held of the Archbishop of Canterbury may be regarded as consisting of the Manors of Tonbridge and Brasted. Of these, Tonbridge was the more important by virtue of its castle. But Brasted was more extensive, probably more populous, and, as appears by a survey made in the reign of Henry VIII., at that time, at any rate, more valuable. Moreover, the lord of the manor had an extensive park at Brasted, with a salaried keeper and probably a hunting-lodge.

The descendants of Roger de Tonbridge, or de Clare, in the male line continued in possession of his estates until the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, at Bannockburn in 1314. The mother of this Earl was the Princess Joanna, a daughter of Edward I. On his death his property passed to his three sisters as co-heiresses. The Tonbridge and Brasted manors fell first to the lot of Elianor, the eldest of the three, and her husband, Le Despencer, was summoned to Parliament in her right as Earl of Gloucester. Within three years, however, he was disgraced and banished, and the manors passed in 1317 to the next sister of Earl Gilbert, Margaret, widow of Piers Gaveston and wife of Sir Hugh de Audley, who, in turn, was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Gloucester. Thirty years afterwards De Audley died, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Ralph, Baron de Stafford, the companion-in-arms of Edward III., and one of the first batch of Knights of the Garter. Lord de Stafford succeeded to the estates of the

Earldom of Gloucester, but he never acquired that title. He was, however, created Earl of Stafford. Upon his death he was succeeded by his second son, Hugh, his eldest son, Ralph, having predeceased him without issue. It is important to note that Ralph had married one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the Duke of Lancaster of the earlier creation (a descendant of King Henry III.). John of Gaunt married the other daughter, and through her obtained the Lancaster estates and title. Hugh de Stafford, who was twenty-eight years of age when he succeeded his father, was the close friend and military comrade of John of Gaunt. It was thus that the house of Stafford became attached partisans of the House of Lancaster.

Earl Hugh died in the year 1387 in the Island of Rhodes. His remains were brought to England and interred at Stone, in Staffordshire, which was the family burial-place during many generations. It is interesting to note, however, that his effigy in stained glass was placed in Tonbridge Church. Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments* (p. 322), writing of Tonbridge Church, says: "In the north window are depicted the portraiture of the Lord Hugh Stafford, kneeling in his coat armour, and his bow-bearer, Thomas Bradlaine, by him, with this inscription: 'Orate pro animabus Domini Hugonis Stafford et Thome Bradlaine arcuar. . . .'" I believe that no vestige of this beautiful memorial survives.*

After the death of Earl Hugh in 1387 the title and estates were held successively by his sons, Thomas, William, and Edmund. The last of these, Earl Edmund, succeeded to the title in 1395, but did not come of age until 1401. In the meantime he had married

* Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, and his wife, the heiress of the De Clares, were buried at Tonbridge, not, however, I think, in the Parish Church, but in the Priory Church. Here also were buried the parents of Hugh de Stafford, Ralph, the first Earl, and his wife the heiress of De 'Audley. Tonbridge Priory was founded by Richard de Clare in 1262, and several of the De Clare family seem to have been interred there—at any rate, *in part*, for their estates were so numerous, and their affections so divided between them, that, in accordance with the gruesome practice of the times, their remains were sometimes distributed between the churches of their favourite manors. This was the case with Richard de Clare himself. His body was buried at Tewkesbury, his bowels at Canterbury, and his heart at Tonbridge.

the daughter and heiress of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (the sixth son of Edward III.), whom King Richard II. had appointed as his guardian. This Duke fell under the displeasure of his royal nephew in 1397, was seized and sent to Calais, where he died suddenly, as it was believed by violence. The young Earl of Stafford was probably under the direct guardianship of King Richard until 1399, and thereafter under that of Henry IV. until 1401, when, on arriving at full age, his great estates were delivered into his hands. Edmund, Earl of Stafford, employed his wealth and influence on behalf of the new dynasty. He stood high in the favour of King Henry, and was slain whilst fighting on his behalf at the Battle of Shrewsbury. In mediæval battles the opposing Generals were as much the special object of attack as, even at this day, are the flag-ships of opposing Admirals. And, when Kings fought personally in the thick of battle, it was not unusual for some of their followers to counterfeit their appearance and thus diminish the risk they ran. It is said that at the Battle of Shrewsbury the Earl of Stafford, amongst others, accepted the dangerous honour of acting as the King's double, and that Douglas killed him in mistake for Henry. Hence Shakespeare's lines :

DOUG. The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness ; for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath ended him.

Henry IV., Part iii., Act v., Scene 3.

The young Earl may be said in a very literal sense to have died for his Sovereign.

He left a son Humphrey, only a few months old, who, like his father before him, became a ward of the Crown. As he grew up, it early became evident that he inherited the fighting instincts of his family. At the age of nineteen we find him binding himself by indenture to serve Henry V. for a year and six months with ten men-at-arms in the war with France. In this war he seems to have earned distinction, for the patent under which twenty-three years later he was created Duke of Buckingham recites his services in the field under the hero of Agincourt amongst other reasons for his elevation to a dukedom. He was evidently a man after the warrior King's own heart. On August 30, 1422, "in the presence of the Duke of Exeter,

Lord Fitzhugh, and many other knights," Henry V. promised Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, by word of mouth, that notwithstanding his nonage, he should have immediate livery "of the whole of his inheritance which came into the hands of the late King as his guardian." The King died too soon afterwards to carry his promise into effect. But early in the following year the grant was confirmed on behalf of Henry VI. (then an infant) by Parliament, and it was declared that the Earl was entitled to receive the profits of his estates as from August 30 of the previous year. It was, however, provided that if any royal grants had been made of the Earl's estates for the period of his nonage, such grants were to remain in force (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry VI., p 75, February 11, 1423). This saving clause made the order of Parliament entirely nugatory, for it turned out that a royal grant had been made of substantially the whole of Earl Humphrey's property during nonage. Henry IV., by letters patent in the sixth year of his reign, had given to his second wife, Queen Joan, "all castles and manors which belonged to him, by reason of the minority of Humphrey, son and heir of Edmund, late Earl of Stafford, notwithstanding that all wardships should be appointed to meet the expenses of the King's household." This grant seems to have been construed as of continuing validity, notwithstanding the demise of the Crown and the fact that upon his accession Henry V. had become the guardian of the person of the minor. It seems strange that Henry V. should not have been aware that the revenues of such extensive estates as those of the Stafford family were not passing through the hands of his own treasurer, or being applied to meet the expenses of his household. But it appears that this was the case. In at least one other instance he assumed the right of disposal of the revenues of the Stafford property. Upon certain profits falling in upon one of the Staffordshire estates of the earldom, he made a grant of them to Lord Bergavenny. The guardians of Henry VI. and his Parliament recognised Queen Joan's rights. The grant to Lord Bergavenny was revoked, and the young Earl of Stafford was kept out of his estates until the following year, when he came of age, and sued out his livery in

ordinary form of law (see Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry VI., under date December 2, 1423).

During the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI., Earl Humphrey served for several years with a large body of retainers in the French wars. In 1441 he was made Captain of Calais, and shortly afterwards Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1444 he was created Duke of Buckingham; he had for some time previously chosen to be described as Earl of Buckingham—a title which he preferred to that of Earl of Stafford or any of his other dignities, because it had descended to him from Thomas of Woodstock, and therefore marked his royal blood. When the Wars of the Roses broke out, the Dukes of Buckingham and Somerset were the principal champions of the Lancastrian cause. The Duke of Somerset was of the Beaufort branch of the House of Lancaster, and the marriage of the Lady Margaret Beaufort, the daughter and heiress of Somerset, with Buckingham's eldest son served to strengthen the ties which bound the De Stafford family to the cause of the Red Rose. At the first Battle of St. Albans the Duke of Buckingham was severely wounded, and his son, the Earl of Stafford, was killed (Shakespeare, *Henry VI.*, Part iii., Act i., Scene 1). After some years of further fighting, the Duke himself was slain at the disastrous Battle of Northampton in 1460, leaving as his successor his grandson Henry, a child of about ten years of age, and once again the heir of the De Staffords passed under the guardianship of the Crown.

From this brief record it will be seen that the connection between the lords of the Manor of Brasted and the three Lancastrian Kings was peculiarly close. The De Staffords were commonly referred to by the three Henrys as their "kinsmen." Three generations of the family fell in battle in the Lancastrian cause. Edmund, Earl of Stafford, was a ward of Henry IV. before he served under his banner. His son Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was ward of Henry IV., of Henry V., and of Henry VI., before he commanded the Lancastrian forces. The arms of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, appear with those of other nobles on the tomb of Henry IV. at Canterbury; and it is not strange that the badge of Henry IV. should appear in the church of the Earl's Manor of

Brasted. Nor is it surprising that the arms of Henry VI. should appear in the church of a manor belonging to so favoured and so powerful a supporter as Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham; whilst the conjecture that the smaller royal shield is that of Henry V. is at any rate plausible and natural, having regard to the story of the De Staffords.

Here, as so often elsewhere, the heraldic achievement itself conveys no definite information as to the person who erected it or the occasion of its erection. These three emblems of royalty may have been memorials raised by devoted adherents to their sovereigns, or by grateful sovereigns to their adherents. They may commemorate benefactions to the church by royal guardians, or merely mark the date of some restoration or enlargement of the fabric. From the accounts given of the architecture of old Brasted Church by Glynne (*Churches of Kent*) in 1859, and by Hussey (*Churches of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex*) in 1852, it appears that, although remains of Norman, Early English, and Decorated architecture still existed, there were evidences of the rebuilding of a large part of the structure in the Perpendicular period; and this rebuilding may very well have taken place in the first half of the fifteenth century.

It is to be remembered that, although the De Staffords possessed many manors and many castles in various parts of England, Tonbridge continued, in Lancastrian times, to be one of their principal residences, and probably the nearest to the capital; whilst the "town of Brasted," as it is always designated in mediæval records, situated in the vicinity of Tonbridge, and closely associated with it in manorial government, was no doubt the most important of their Kentish properties. The county of Kent was mainly Lancastrian in its sympathies. Henry IV. more than any other English monarch favoured the county. Leeds Castle was his residence whenever he could tear himself away from London, and he left it as the dower-house of his widow. He took a principal part in the completion of Canterbury Cathedral, and was buried there at his express desire. He alone of our Kings since the Conquest lies in the mother-church of the kingdom.

(To be continued.)

The Beaker Class of Fictilia Found in Association with Remains of the Roman Period.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

FHE important and exhaustively-studied papers by the Hon. John Abercromby in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (vol. xxxii., 1902, p. 373) and the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (vol. xxxviii., p. 323), in which he has so admirably brought forward and satisfactorily explained the chronological sequence and types of the ceramic beaker or drinking-vessel of the early Bronze Age, firstly strikes the field archaeologist as greatly emphasizing the importance of recording the relics found in barrows with the greatest possible accuracy. The small, common and fragmentary finds will, as archaeological field-work develops, prove to be as important, having regard to date, as the more complete and striking objects of antiquity so frequently associated with barrow-digging.

After reading the Hon. John Abercromby's papers, the archaeologist readily perceives the folly of digging "holes" into barrows—and, indeed, into any other earthworks—in an unmethodical manner, and is ready to admit that the accuracy characteristic of the excavations of General Pitt-Rivers, which represents the maximum of method in archaeological field-work yet attained, is a standard of excellence which should be adhered to, and if possible surpassed, by every antiquary working in the field.

The Hon. John Abercromby's information concerning the finding of beakers and associated relics has been gathered in many cases with the greatest difficulty, and the parts of his papers in which he compiles records of the early Bronze Age, written by antiquaries famous in their day, necessarily contain imperfect records of very important archaeological discoveries. Such papers as Mr. Abercromby's not only magnify the incompleteness of the literary efforts and observation of antiquaries of the past, but

clearly show what the excavator of the future should avoid.

Mr. Abercromby's task in this particular branch of prehistoric archeology has been an onerous one, and he is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has dealt with a difficult subject under most unpropitious circumstances.

Although Mr. Abercromby has been keen on arriving at satisfactory conclusions with regard to the origin and development of the form and ornamentation of the beaker, he has not extended his researches to note the occurrence of this type of ware with shards of pottery of later date. Records of such "finds" are, I believe, very few,* perhaps on account of insufficient accuracy in recording the position of ancient pottery found in camps and barrows. I do not know of a complete beaker of the same fine paste and characteristic ornament (chiefly lines of oblong punch-marks—distinctive characters which may be recognised even on small fragments) having ever been discovered in association with Late-Celtic or Romano-British pottery. General Pitt-Rivers certainly did find a Bronze Age skeleton with a drinking-vessel at the feet in the Romano-British village of Rotherley, but the interment had probably been made many centuries previously to Roman times. If the Rotherley interment had ever been covered by a barrow, the mound had been removed by the Romano-Britons without touching or probably discovering the interment (Pitt-Rivers, vol. ii., Plate XCII.; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxviii., p. 384, No. 62).

In connection with the Pitt-Rivers excavations I have been present at the discovery of fragments of pottery of "beaker type" with others of Romano-British type. A few instances will serve to illustrate these remarks;† all are recorded under their proper headings and localities in vol. iv. of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*.

South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park

* The Hon. W. O. Stanley found pottery ornamented with rows of oblong punch-marks at Porth Dafarch, Holyhead Island, with Samian (?) and other pottery.

† The examples quoted were separately and carefully examined by General Pitt-Rivers and by myself as his assistant.

(*Bronze Age construction*).—One fragment of beaker type was found in the rampart, four pieces at the bottom of the ditch with Bronze Age relics, and three at a higher level in the filling of the ditch with British and Roman pottery, the former being far more plentiful than the latter.

Ditch of Wor Barrow, Handley Down (Stone Age construction).—Out of 306 fragments of British, and 483 fragments of pottery of the Roman period, found in the various layers of filling of this great ditch (average depth, 12·8 feet), five fragments of the beaker type were found in the turf mould, and within 1·5 foot of the surface of the silting. In the same deposit as these five fragments all the pottery of the Roman period (mentioned above) was found, together with 85 pieces of other qualities of British pottery, several Roman coins (extending to Magnentius, A.D. 353), etc., whereas in the mixed mould and chalk silting below no Roman pottery was found, but there were 73 fragments of British pottery of the coarser and thicker varieties. These circumstances, taken alone, would lead any archaeologist to infer that the drinking-vessel or beaker type, compared with other Bronze Age pottery, was latest in point of time.

Angle Ditch, Handley Down (Bronze Age construction).—Here again we get the three distinct divisions of silting: (1) mould, (2) mixed silting, (3) chalk rubble. Here, as one would expect, all the shards of the Roman period were found in the upper layer (98 fragments); with them was one fragment of beaker type, and 46 pieces of other British pottery. In the mixed silting two pieces of the beaker type were found; below that, none; coarse British was found fairly plentifully in both these lower deposits.

Martin Down Camp, Wiltshire (Bronze Age construction).—Of the beaker type of Bronze Age pottery, four fragments were found on the "old surface line" under the rampart and four in the body of the rampart; four in the lower division of the silting of the ditch; none in the middle division, and two amongst a quantity of other British and Roman pottery in the upper division of the silting.

Other fragments of the beaker type were found by General Pitt-Rivers in surface trenching near the Angle Ditch, and in the

silting of the shallow ditches encompassing round barrows, but their position is unimportant in relation to the subject at issue—viz., the latest date at which the beaker type of Bronze Age pottery is found in archaeological areas.

In the cases of the South Lodge Camp and Martin Down Camp we get the beaker pottery both in the rampart and at the bottom of the ditch, in positions we should naturally expect to find it; whereas in the Angle Ditch and the ditch of Wor Barrow none was found in the lowest of the three divisions of silting. With regard to the middle division (or mixed silting), the beaker type occurs in the South Lodge Camp and the Angle Ditch, but not in the ditch of Wor Barrow or in that of Martin Down Camp. In all instances except the South Lodge Camp the beaker type occurs in the upper division of silting—the surface mould. In one instance, viz., the ditch of Wor Barrow, the beaker type occurs in the surface mould only, thickly surrounded by typical relics and coins of the Roman period.

Now, by taking the four archaeological sites quoted together, we arrive at the following result: Number of fragments of beaker type from upper division of the silting of ditches in North Dorset and South Wilts, eight; from the middle division of the silting, five; from the lower division, the chalk rubble, eight.

It is seen, therefore, that pottery of the beaker type has been found in association with relics dating as late as the middle of the fourth century A.D.; but we have not the slightest proof that these small shards were manufactured at anything approaching such a late date. We must bear in mind that all the finds described in detail above were obtained from areas of ground which had been inhabited from early times. Properly-baked pottery is practically imperishable, and resists all changes of climate and moisture. The early unglazed wares were no doubt fractured constantly, and as there were no modern conveniences for the disposal of household rubbish in those days, myriads of shards were flung about in all directions over inhabited areas and around burial-places. We must also bear in mind that burrowing animals are sometimes responsible for con-

siderably displacing fragments of pottery and other relics in the ground both vertically and laterally.

This article would be extremely lengthy if I were to enter into details with regard to the manner, natural and otherwise, in which pottery and other relics found their way into these ditches; but I would say one thing, viz., that it is obvious that the bottom of a ditch filled up rapidly from natural causes, and consequently a much larger proportion of relics is found at the top of the silting than in the lower divisions. (See *Archæologia*, vol. lviii., Part II., p. 476.).

Such modes of reasoning are the only way in which it is possible to account for the Bronze Age beaker type of pottery being found in association with Roman remains. Varieties of shards, the growth of many centuries in areas occupied by successive peoples, would become mixed together to a certain extent, and the early shards would naturally become rebroken until they eventually became covered up as very small fragments in the ditches of camps and barrows and elsewhere. In the Pitt-Rivers excavations it should be noted that as a rule the beaker type was turned up in very small pieces, and was generally found in inconsiderable quantities compared with other British and Roman pottery.



The Antiquity of the Tobacco-pipe.

BY RICHARD QUICK.

FN considering the antiquity of the tobacco-pipe we must first go to America, where the ancient custom of smoking tobacco or other dried herbs originated.

The practice of smoking tobacco has extended over the greater part of America for an unknown period of time.

The prehistoric pipes are known to have been fashioned and smoked by the ancient and now extinct races of America—namely,

the mound-builders of that portion which we now call the United States of America, and the peoples of the buried civilizations of Mexico and Peru.

The pipes from these mounds were made of various substances—different coloured lime and sand stones, slate shalites, quartzes, whinstones, and various kinds of clay.

The designs, though sometimes very simple in form, usually represent the heads of animals, such as the bear, wolf, racoon, wild cat. Smaller animals and birds were carved entire.

It will be noticed by referring to Fig. 1

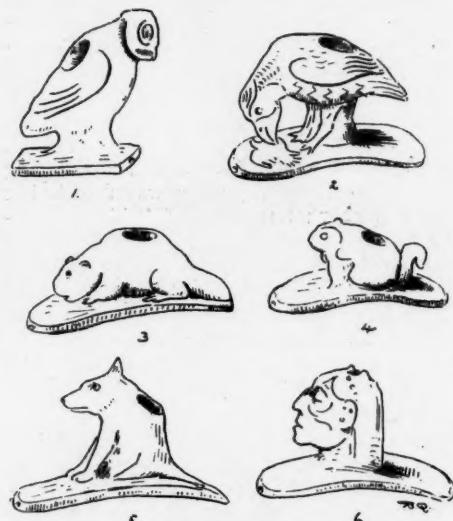


FIG. 1.—MOUND PIPES IN THE BLACKMORE MUSEUM, SALISBURY.

that these pipes from the Ohio mounds are quite unlike the pipes made by any other known race of men. Some excellent examples are to be found in the British and Blackmore Museums. My illustration is from specimens in the latter museum.

In these pipes the receptacle for the tobacco was on the middle of the curved base, which was about 3 or 4 inches long, and one end of which formed the handle, whilst a drilled hole in the other end communicated with the central bowl. The head of the carved figure, if any, was invariably turned towards the drilled end or mouthpiece. In these mounds,

lying side by side with the pipes alluded to, were found stone-hatchets and gouges, etc., implements made of bone and elk-horn, or antler.

The immense antiquity of these pipes is proved by the carving, since this must have been executed by men contemporary with the long passed away animals they depicted. These pipes have all come down to us from the dark ages before history; in other words,

shell beads and copper ornaments. They were placed with weapons (flint arrow-heads, etc.) by the side of the dead hunter, whose weapons were in order that he might supply himself with food in the mysterious hunting-grounds to which he was supposed to have gone. But why such a number of pipes? This is not known, unless they were to serve for barter. Some of the pipes were in an unfinished state, and it is supposed that the

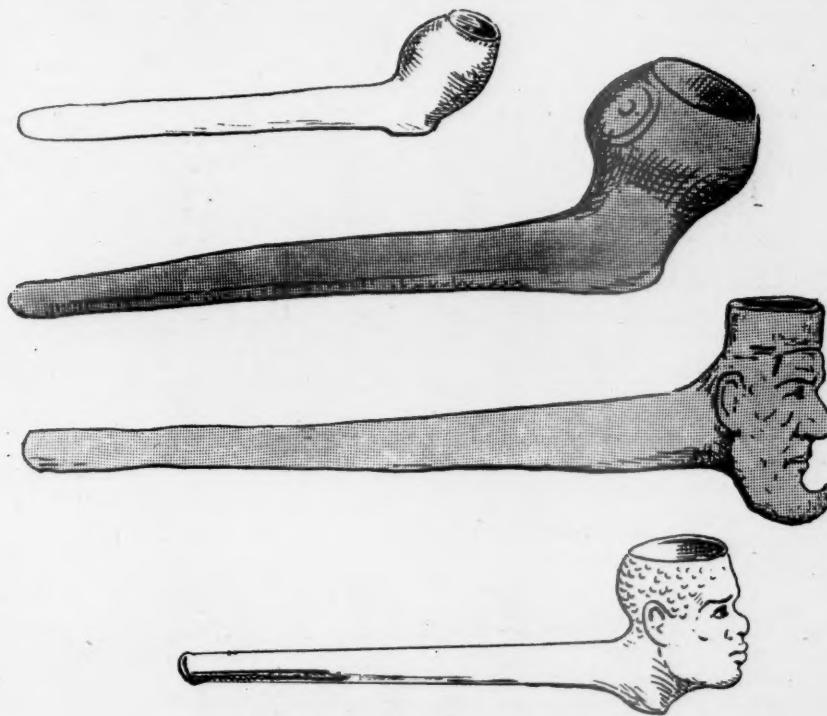


FIG. 2.—ANCIENT AND MODERN PIPES COMPARED.

they stretch far beyond the literary records of all events.

Some of them, though rude in form, are undoubtedly fairly good representations of the various animals and birds, and rank with the most ancient specimens of fine art in the world.

In one mound, discovered by Squire and Davis in 1830 or 1840, 200 stone smoking-pipes were found, together with pearl and

departed pipe-maker could finish his pipes at leisure in the spirit-land.

Another primitive form of pipe was a straight tube, many of which have been found in aboriginal burial-places. These pipes differ in the material from which they are made from those previously mentioned. The first materials employed would no doubt be reeds, hollow bones, or wood, which, through process of evolution, came in

time eventually to be stone or earthenware. Mr. J. D. McGuire, in his *Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Aborigines*, says: "The accounts of all early American voyagers who have come in first contact with the Indians have referred to the common employment of tobacco in all treaties, councils, and, in fact, functions of every kind, including social intercourse, in divination, and in the cure of disease. Other plants, however, have been used quite commonly for the same purpose from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific." There is no doubt, says Mr. McGuire, "that tobacco smoking in pipes, such as we are now familiar with as a habit

In 1519, when the Spaniards invaded Mexico under Cortez, they found smoking established among the people; and later, in 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh found that the Indians of North America regarded tobacco as a direct gift from the great spirit for their special enjoyment. The pipe was with them, therefore, a sacred object.

In Fig. 2 will be seen four pipes. Nos. 2 and 3 I have sketched from specimens of ancient Mexican pipes in the British Museum. No. 1. (at the top) is an English sixteenth-century clay pipe, not unlike the old Mexican bulbous bowl. Both this and No. 4 (at the bottom), a modern penny clay pipe, with bowl in the form of a negro's head, and very like

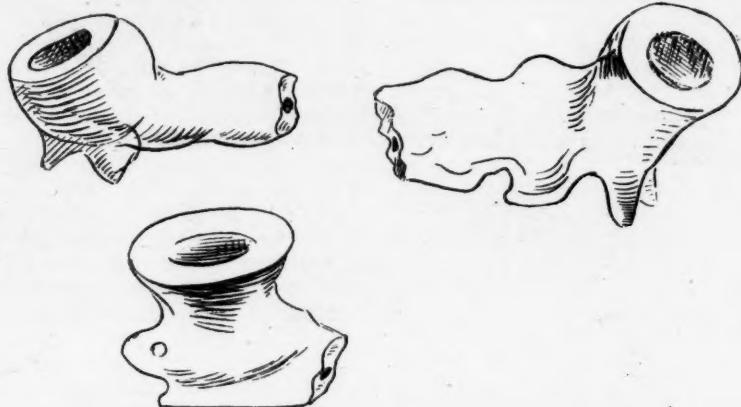


FIG. 3.—TERRACOTTA PIPES FROM THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF TZINTZUNTZAN, MEXICO.

or pastime is an invention of the European. Smoke in some form has been employed in the treatment of disease from a time long prior to the Christian era."

The word "tobago" appears to have been the name of the forked tube employed in inhaling the smoke of the plant, and it was evidently this word which caused the name "tobacco" to be given to the plant. Some say the island of Tobago, near Trinidad, was so named because in form it was thought to resemble the Y-shaped nose-pipe. All this, of course, tends more completely to prove the antiquity and universal use of tobacco throughout the Continent of America. Columbus in 1492 found tobacco in use.

the ancient Mexican gray-stone pipe, with bowl in the form of an old bearded man, are examples of how history repeats itself.

Fig. 3 shows specimens of ancient Mexican terra-cotta pipes found by Miss Breton on the site of the ancient city of Tzintzuntzan, and which are now in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

The habit of smoking dried herbs in pipes is also of great antiquity both in the British Islands and in many parts of Europe and Asia.

The Greeks and Romans smoked the fumes of dried leaves of coltsfoot as a cure for difficulty of breathing, etc.

In the *Historie of Plantes*, published in

1578, mention is made of the use of coltsfoot in this country for the same purpose.* The monument of Donough O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was killed in 1267, and interred in the Abbey of Corcumrae, in Co. Clare, represents him in the usual recumbent posture with the short pipe, or dhudeen, in his mouth.

Sir John Hawkins first brought the tobacco-plant to England in 1565, and Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to bring smoking into fashion, about 1586.

The earliest pipes used in Britain are stated to have been made from a walnut-shell, and a straw for a stem, for smoking coltsfoot, hemp, or other vegetable substances.

The first tobacco-pipes were made of clay. The smallness of the bowl in the earlier specimens is doubtless familiar now to most of us by the number of specimens usually to be seen in museums. From the large number of examples of clay pipes found, it would seem that the use of tobacco must have become quite general by the beginning of the seventeenth century.



Some Old Ulster Towns.

By W. J. FENNELL, M.R.I.A.

I. CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE AND CHURCH.

 HERE was a sterling ring of romance and chivalry about the somewhat turbulent history of mediæval Carrickfergus, before Belfast commenced its existence and began its own story with the more quiet and reposeful elements of commercial history. The extraordinary rise and progress of Belfast slowly absorbed the importance of its sturdy little neighbour, leaving it, as now, a quiet, easy-going place, well modernized, but retaining

* "The perfume of the dried leaves of coltesfoote layed upon quicke coles taken into the mouth of a funnell or tunnell helpeth such as are troubled with shortness of wind and fetch theyre breath thicke and often."

here and there a dash of colouring of its former self that proclaims its age and bygone importance. The landmarks are few, and, like its old "gate," may, by "up-to-date" minds, be considered obstructions. Still, we venture to hope that the Carrickfergus of today will defend against all comers its "old gate" as it defended Carrickfergus in the long ago."

This old gate, the city wall, its great bastion, its noble old church, and its defiant fortress, are the monuments of its former greatness. With reference to some of these we may say with Ruskin "that the only virtue they can ever possess will be in signs of antiquity. All that in this world enlarges the sphere of affection or imagination is to be reverenced, and all those circumstances enlarge it which strengthen our memory or quicken our conception of the dead. Hence it is no light sin to destroy anything that is old, more especially because, even with the aid of all obtainable records of the past, we, the living, occupy a space of too large importance and interest in our own eyes, we look upon the world too much as our own, too much as if we had possessed it, and should possess it, for ever, and forget that it is a mere hostelry, of which we occupy the apartments for a time, which others better than we sojourned in before." This thought of the great sage was called to mind when the writer heard of the recent demolition of a portion of the old wall. It is to be hoped that the recent visit of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland will have emphasized the fact that all such relics of the past should be considered as being held in trust as historical records of a nation.

The main approach to Carrickfergus in olden times was the sea, over which communications in times of peace were easy compared to the tortuous, ill-kept, narrow lane on land known as the "King's highway." Time works great changes; the sea is now an almost abandoned highway, and the railroad running near the old wall brings us up to the "old gate" which once "laughed a siege to scorn," and though now poor, wasted, and worn with age, at once quickens the intellect in its retrospective glance. It is the first thing that brings us into touch with the conditions of a defended city of the Middle

Ages. It may be fairly assumed that this old gate was the chief, if not the only, land entrance to this "key to the North." The course of time has handled it badly, and it is now but a poor representation of what it must have been in mediæval days. The line of wall in which this gate stood can still be traced to a fair extent, and at the north-west angle of the town a large proportion is still in excellent preservation, including an angle bastion of no mean order.

Hugh de Lacy was the Norman baron who first claimed the territory, and having conquered what must have been but a diminutive fishing village, he at once proceeded to erect his castle on the solid lines that distinguish all Norman work. This must have been prior to 1230, the date on which his piety prompted him to build the church and establish a religious foundation. In many respects the castle, as seen from the lough, bears a striking resemblance to the keep and outworks of Dover Castle.

Previous to the building of the harbour pier the castle was washed on three sides by the sea, and every advantage was taken of the rock, a basaltic dyke, on which it sits, to render it an almost impregnable stronghold, as well as one of much picturesqueness. The land side may have been protected by a moat, spanned by a drawbridge, defended by a portcullis entrance, all of which would have to be taken in a hand-to-hand encounter, if the first defences of the city wall had given way.

The history of this castle is full of stirring events and stormy vicissitudes, and, like many another and even stronger Norman castle, it failed occasionally to hold its own, but it can proudly boast of an unbroken line of military occupation from its foundation to the present day. Besides the usual chambers, winding-stairs, etc., which are common to all such structures, the keep at one time had a small chapel, but with the exception of a fragment of a window-jamb all architectural detail of interest has long since vanished.

William III. landed close to this castle in order to commence his operations against James II. The spot is still shown.

The last episode of historic interest occurred about a hundred and forty years ago, when the French, under Thuret, took the castle,

plundered it, demanded and received supplies from Belfast, and then sailed away on the approach of the English reinforcements; but the triumph was short, and the *Mareschal* was taken off the Isle of Man. The attack on the castle was led by the Marquis d'Estrees, "who, seeing a child rush between the combatants, seized the lad, and breaking in a door with the butt-end of a musket, placed the child in the hall of the house, which happened to be that of the boy's father, John Leeds, the sheriff." The notorious privateer and founder of the American navy, Paul Jones, the discovery of whose remains in the old cemetery of St. Louis in Paris last year created some interest, and which were conveyed with national honours to their last resting-place in the United States of America, successfully attacked H.M.S. *Drake* off Carrick on April 24, 1778. The castle is still regarded as of sufficient importance to receive a shot or two of blank cartridges during the naval manoeuvres, when it is supposed to surrender, much to the disgust of the Antrim Militia who occupy it.

The next, but by no means the least, interesting monument of old Carrickfergus is the ancient church of St. Nicholas. This church is a marvellous example of how successive changes and restorations can thoroughly transform a once stately building into a structure almost completely shorn of all that once gave it freedom and proportion. The present plan of the church is that of a rudely-formed and inverted Latin cross—that is, with the long stem of the cross serving for the chancel plan instead of the shorter one. Those who have seen the stately old church of St. Nicholas at Galway, and noted the fine series of columns and arches opening it up into a triple nave, may be surprised to learn that this church in many respects, as regards its plan, was a sister church, almost suggesting the employment of the same designer, enjoying the same light, airy treatment of the triple nave, with round and clustered columns and pointed arches so dear to the early Gothic builders, and the same wide transepts sheltering the minor or side chapels; and it may still more surprise some to learn, as they regard these dark, heavy-looking nave

and transept walls, that many of these columns and arches still remain there, though concealed from view.

Of the original "foundation" of this church little is known. Of course, the story of being founded on the site of a pagan temple comes in here, as in most cases of the kind. No doubt a church of some kind existed here in the early history of the Irish Church, but we have to come down to the thirteenth century before we find any trustworthy evidence. The Franciscan Priory of Carrickfergus, which became an institution of much importance, and which stood where the military stores now are—and until a few years the sight was occupied by the old county gaol—was founded in 1232 by Hugh de Lacy, and Lewis, writing in 1837, says: "The subterranean passage under the altar, which communicated with the ancient monastery, may still be traced." We are not aware if any portion of this passage still exists, and we would be very much surprised if it ever did exist, as it is really a mistake to suppose that subterranean passages, dungeons, and secret chambers were always connected with such places. De Lacy, the founder, was buried in the priory in 1243, "Apud Cnockfergus in Conventu Fratrum." The monastery existed until the Dissolution, and when the monks were compelled to go they devoutly prayed "that it might become the habitation of thieves." It soon became the county gaol. There is no doubt that the Franciscans largely used this church, if they did not actually build it. The date 1232 is important. In 1872 the late Bishop Knox had the church thoroughly examined, with a view to possible restoration, and a report was drawn up, showing its past importance, and the changes wrought by time, neglect, and well-intended, but misguided people. During the investigations a valuable side-light was thrown on the foundation of the present building by Edmund Sharpe, an English archaeologist, who said: "Some architectural details of Carrickfergus have not in his wide experience an exact parallel, save in Ryland Abbey, in Yorkshire, built by De Lacy, invader of Ireland." And we know that it was about 1230 that De Lacy was paying some kind attentions to Carrickfergus. No doubt he brought his builders, who were most

possibly Franciscans, in his train, who very naturally reproduced their own peculiar details here, and it was a happy thought of these builders to dedicate the church of an important seaport under the invocation of the patron saint of fishermen, sailors, travellers, and, above all, little children—St. Nicholas, now their eagerly looked forward to Saint of Christmas, "Santa Claus."

The archaeologist visiting this church would naturally inquire why, in an extensive foundation like this, the usual traditions or forms of St. Nicholas's Church planning were departed from? Why were not the examples of Great Yarmouth, Newcastle, Waterford, Galway, and the Continent followed, with, above all, the triple nave so characteristic of this Saint's churches? Or at least they would seek a cause for the adoption of the rude form of a Latin cross. Evidence of this is soon forthcoming. In the angle of the transept and chancel were found the fragments of the clustered column, which gave a starting-point to work from; and in the walls of the present nave were discovered some of the old columns *in situ*, marking clearly the great lines of the arcading. Sir Thomas Drew thus describes the church as it stood in 1230: "It may be presumed that at the original foundation, the west end, of which no trace has been found, was on the site, or slightly westward of the present tower; that in its earliest form it consisted of a nave 75 feet long, and, a strange peculiarity, 25 feet wide at the west end, while it was but 22 feet wide at the east end. The nave had on each side five pointed arches, springing from circular columns opening into side aisles, and, opposite, the two eastward arches on each side would appear to have been lateral chapels, two on the south and two on the north, which occupied nearly the area of the present transept."

These chapels were most probably dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin, St. Patrick as the national saint, St. Nicholas the patron, and St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscan Order. But this, of course, is purely conjectural, or they may have been endowed as chantries. The high altar was set to the eastward of this nave in a chancel, of the dimensions of which we have no evidence. This completed the thirteenth-century church, and,

coming to 1303, we find the present chancel added to the church by one Robert de Mercer, no doubt one of the wealthy merchants of the town, whose piety prompted the undertaking. All this work bears the mark of the advancement that a century had made in passing from the severe Early English to the more "gentle" lines of the Decorated period. It occurs to us that it was never the intention to extend this portion eastward as a chancel—as it is absurd and meaningless to set the high altar back so far, and also out of all harmony with the accepted system of Church ritual—but that it was added as a Lady Chapel behind the high altar, of which there still exist numbers of fine examples.

The importance and wealth of the church at this time may be gathered from the fact that in the famous Papal taxation of 1306, which the late Bishop Reeves has given us, it is rated at an amount exceeding by far any church in Down, Connor, or Dromore—viz., 20 marks per annum, the tithe whereof was £7 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—a large sum when represented by the currency of the present day. Coming to the next century, 1400, the church had undergone some alterations and changes; large windows of poor design were inserted, which were removed in 1872, when the present windows were inserted. Passing over the troubled times of the Dissolution, and the changes wrought by stormy political movements and Puritanical attempts to wipe out all evidence of a former ritual, during which time the church fell almost into ruins, and got patched up almost anyhow, we come down to 1614, when we find the Chichester family in possession, and a system of "jerry-building" going on, which was no doubt considered very beautiful in those days. You can see the stone bearing the inscription: "This work was began A. 1614—Mr. Cooper. Cooper then Mayor—and wrought by Thomas Paps, Freemason, Mr. Openshaw being parson. Vivat Rex Jacobus." Mr. Paps built up and hid everything he could, no doubt with the very best intentions. The Chichesters "restored" the north transept out of all recognition, and converted it to their own use, making a vault under it, which accounts for the higher level of its floors at present. They also erected the great monument to the

founder of their house in this country, which is an example of Jacobean work, then much in favour with great wealthy families, and bears in its details a great resemblance to many in England, notably those of the Manners from Bakewell Church. The monuments are very valuable as records of the architectural style and the costumes of the period. This monument is worth more than a passing glance. It was the style of the times, available only to the wealthy, and this one equals, if not surpasses, any other of its kind, not even excepting those great historical memorials in Westminster Abbey. Notice should also be taken of the old Jacobean joinery in front of the north transept, which probably enclosed the Chichester pew. In 1754 the chancel roof fell in. In 1778 the present tower and spire was erected. In 1787 the vestry was added. In 1812 the western roof fell in. In 1830 the north transept was opened again to the church by Lord Donegall, when it was fitted with free seats for the poor. With all this array of alterations, and after all the stormy times, troubles, and changes it came through, it is "little short of marvellous that so much of the ancient church remains as enables its ancient plan to be traced."



An Alabaster Panel at Mere, Wilts.

BY THE REV. JOHN A. LLOYD, M.A., F.S.A.



HIS relic was dug up some five-and-forty years ago in a garden under Castle Hill, Mere, about a quarter of a mile from the parish church. As will be seen by reference to the illustration, it depicts the Adoration of the Magi. One of these traditional kings, though the tradition seems to be groundless, who is carrying his crown in his right hand, is represented as offering with his left, in a chalice-like cup or box, either gold or myrrh to the infant Saviour, who is seated on the lap of the Virgin Mary. Unfortunately, her head is missing, and also the head of one of the three kings, who is

carrying in his right hand an incense-boat. The head and shoulders of the third king, to the left of the panel, are also wanting. Seated under the rock on which the Virgin is reclining is St. Joseph holding his staff, and the heads of the ox and the ass are shown in the centre of the lower part of the panel. The figure and attitude of St. Joseph are repeated frequently in panels coming from the same factory, evidently carved by the same hand.

At the back there is an inscription scratched which, as far as can be made out, reads "ANNO. 1.7.2. VIVOS^T"; there is also a



number, "213," and there are two wire loops for attachment.

The panel is of alabaster from the well-known Chellaston Hill Quarries, about four miles from Derby to the south-east, made probably by the "Alablaster men" of Nottingham. Examples of these panels are numerous, many having, as in the one before us, a characteristic green ground on which the figures are set, with circular groups of white and red spots on the ground. They are found all over the country, and reredoses were formed of a series of such panels. There was also a considerable export trade

done in them, since they are common and widely distributed abroad.

The date may be assigned to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, after which time the alabaster from Chellaston seems to have given out. In *Archæologia*, lxi., 707, and in the *Archæological Journal* for December, 1904, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, gives an interesting account of the St. John's Heads, and the early working of alabaster in England. "These tables," he says, "may be assigned to the same Nottingham origin as the St. John's Heads, for who can doubt on comparing them that they are the work of the same school of 'Alablastermen' and 'Steynours'?"



An Inventory of Household Goods, 1612.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. J. E. BROWN, B.A.

SOME little time ago I was calling at a farmhouse, and was shown a bundle of parchments and papers which had been kept for several generations in the farmer's family. They were not considered to be of any great value, and had been the playthings of children, to the probable loss of some of them, but, still, they were to be preserved and passed on. As I was known to be interested in old things, I was allowed to bring the papers home for examination. I found the bundle to consist of leases, agreements, etc., going back several centuries, the earliest being dated "anno regni Henrici sexti xxxvij"—i.e., 1459. Among them was the inventory from which the following extract is made. If we may take Edward Catherall as a sample of a middle-class Englishman at the beginning of the seventeenth century, this inventory shows a considerable amount of comfort and refinement as existing in that class at that time. Most of the domestic articles mentioned with obsolete names I have been able to identify. I have not given that part of the inventory which concerns Catherall's trade as a brewer and small farmer:

The Inventory indented of all and singler the goods cattalls chattells debts rights and creditts of Edward Catherall late of Luton in the countie of Beds Brewer deceassted taken valued and praised by Michaell Daldowne, Roger Winton, John Atwood and John Pilgryme yomen the fift day of Marche anno Dni 1612 and in the yeares of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lorde James by the grace of God of Englande Scotlande Fraunce and Irelande Kinge Defender of the faithe etc of Englande Fraunce and Irelande the tenth and of Scotlande the sixe and forthit as followeth videlicet

In the Haull

Imprimis a table with the frame and a forme, a cupbord, fourt little chaires, a cupbord cloth, a bayard¹ and an iron for seacoles xxs.
Item a Benche and a Bencheborde and the paynted clothes valued at ... iijs. iiijd.
Sma xxiijs. iiijd.

In the chamber over the Haull

Imprimis a longe joynd table with a frame, sixe greate joynd stooles and twoe little joynd stooles xxxs.
Item a joynd Bedstead, a Trondle² bedd, twoe feather beddes, a strawe bedd, a boulster, Twoe pillowes, Twoe blancketts, a coverlett, and the curtaynes ... vj.
Item foure other coverlets ... iij*l*. vjs. viij*d*.
Item a cupborde and the shelse xxijs. iiijd.
Item a Box for Lynne, sixe newe quissions, a paire of tables and an hamper xxs.
Item all the Pewter viz³ Platters, Dishes, Sawcers, porringers, Salte-cellars, potts, Candlesticks, spoones, a lattin morter, a pestle, three lattin candlesticks, a greate cheaste, a litle Fosser⁴ and the paynted clothes iii*l*.
Item one Paire of hollande sheets, Nyne paire of flexen⁵ Sheets, Thirtie paire of Twen⁶

¹ Bayard, a familiar name for a horse; probably here a clothes-horse.

² A trundle or truckle-bed on small wheels or castors, which could be pushed under a bedstead when not required.

³ A fosser or forcer was a chest or cabinet.

⁴ Flaxen, perhaps bleached linen as distinguished from holland—i.e., unbleached.

⁵ Twen-sheets—i.e., twined or twilled.

Sheets, Twelve hollande pillowbeers,¹ twelve flexen pillowbeers, eightene Tableclothes, sixe dozen of table napkins, thone halfe flexen, and thother halfe Twen, Twelve Towells and twoe cupbord clothes xx*l*.
Sma xxxv*l*. xs.

In the Chamber over the Kytchin

Imprimis a joynd square drawenge table, twoe joynd stooles, three square joynd boxes for lynne, three chaires, three cheasts, a byble, Rastalls abridgement of the Statuts,² and the paynted clothes iij*l*.
Item certein iron and steele a sworde a dagger Twoe Trowells a shoed³ shovel and a shoed spade, a litle playner, and a tostinge plate xiijs. iiijd.
Item his apparell v*l*. xiijs. iiijd.
Sma xij*l*. vjs. viij*d*.

In the Kytchin

Imprimis sixe brasse potts, eighte kettles, foure postnetts,⁴ three skommers,⁵ a bastinge ladle, foure spitts, a paire of racks, twoe drippinge pannes, twoe iron peeles,⁶ a paire of cobirons,⁷ three pottehangars, a fire slyce,⁸ twoe fire shovells, a paire of tongs, twoe grid-irons, twoe fryenge pannes, foure paire of

¹ Pillowbeers or pillowberes—i.e., pillow-cases.

² "A collection of all the Statutes from the beginning of Magna Charta unto this present year of our Lorde God, 1574," by "William Rastall, Serjaunt-at-lawe." "Imprinted at London in Flete-strete within Temple barre at the signe of the Hand and Starre by Richard Tottel, anno 1574." William Rastall was the son of Sir Thomas More's sister Elizabeth, who married John Rastall.

³ A wooden shovel, shod at its extremity with iron.

⁴ Posnet, a little pot.

⁵ Or scummer—i.e., skimmer.

⁶ Peel, the long-handled shovel with which bread is put into or taken out of a hot oven.

⁷ Cobirons or andirons, the ornamental irons on each side of a hearth on which logs rest.

⁸ Slyce, a broad, short-handled shovel for wood fires.

pottehooks, one chafinge dishe, a bread graater, a brass morter, an iron pestle and a paire of bellowes	... viij <i>li.</i>
Item a mouldinge boorde, a plaine little table, certein shelves with boles, wooden dishes, and Trenchers, a cradle, a cloth baskett, three playne stooles, and other ymplements there	... xx <i>s.</i>
Item eight Flitches of Bacon	liijs. iiijd. Sma xij <i>li.</i> xiijs. iiijd.

In the larder

Imprimis Twoe powdringe ¹ Troves with covers, a powdringe Tubbe, twoe lesser tubbes, a butter charme, ² three boles, twoe cheese fatts, and a greate Ferkyn	xls.
Item eighte breasts of beise	xxxiijs. iiijd.
Item the fleshe in powder xx <i>s.</i> Sma iiij <i>li.</i> xiijs. iiijd.

Imprimis In the parlour over the way Twoe joynd tables with frames, tenn joynd stooles, and a Corte ³ cupborde	xxxiijs. iiijd.
Imprimis in the Store losfe foure iron wedgs, eighte iron straaks, ⁴ an iron spindle and other olde iron and lumber there	iiijs. iiijd.

Item in the losfe nexte the gatehouse a Trough, a Tubbe with a Shed, ⁵ a boultinge hutche, a kymnell, ⁶ a Fanne, a Tubbe with feathers and twoe sacks with feathers xx <i>s.</i>
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Edward Catherall's property, after payment of his credits and debts, amounted to £305 5s. 4d. This inventory was shown for probate by his widow and executrix on March 18, "Anno Dni juxta cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane, 1612."

¹ Powder, the salt used for pickling meat.

² Perhaps for churn. Charmed milk means "sour milk" or "butter-milk."

³ Or courte, a low movable sideboard.

⁴ The stake of a cart-wheel, the iron rim of a wheel.

⁵ A handle, or perhaps a cover.

⁶ A kind of tub for household purposes.

At the Sign of the Owl.



THE Henry Bradshaw Society has just distributed to its members two volumes for the year 1905. These are a new edition of the *Martyrology of Eugus the Culdee*, by Mr. Whitley Stokes, and an edition of an eleventh-century Mozarabic Psalter from Silos, now in the British Museum (MS. Add., 30, 851). It is proposed to issue for 1906 Dr. Warner's edition of the *Stowe Missal*.



Mr. W. Roberts contributed to the *Athenaeum* of December 2 an interesting article on the great Italian catalogue of books—*Catalogo Generale della Libreria Italiana dall' Anno 1847 a tutto il 1899*—by Professor Paglianini, the Genoa University librarian, which has been in course of publication during the last five years, and which is a monumental contribution to bibliography. Renderings of very many British authors figure in the catalogue in curious proportions. Only one of Thackeray's books—*Vanity Fair*—has appeared in an Italian version since 1847, while nearly every one of Dickens's books has been translated, several more than once. Nearly a column and a half, says Mr. Roberts, are devoted to Shakespeare, and in many cases the entries are of single plays. Four of "Beniamino" Disraeli's novels are recorded, and no less than nine of Lytton's romances. "Of all the authors registered in these volumes," says Mr. Roberts, "Dante Alighieri naturally comes first, with over eight columns; whilst a few entries, apparently omitted under Alighieri, are included under Dante. This entry is obviously the result of great labour and research. Every edition or part of an edition, every pamphlet relating to him or to his work, has been included. Italian editions issued outside the land of his birth and in other tongues than his own also find a place here. Ariosto is still in considerable demand, as is shown by the column and a half under his name. Balzac does not seem to have become at all acclimatized in Italy, for only a few of his stories have been done into Italian during the last fifty years, the latest being

dated 1894. Victor Hugo, on the other hand, extends to nearly two columns."

Apparently the Bible is not much studied in Italy. The *Bibbia* entries in Professor Paganini's Catalogue do not much exceed a column, "whilst several of the entries under this title are either of the New or Old Testament in Latin or Italian not published in Italy. Alfieri, indeed, occupies considerably more space." This great contribution to international bibliography is published by Signor Ulrico Hoepli, for the Associazione Tipografico-Libraria Italiana of Milan.

The latest "Baconian" absurdity comes from Berlin, whence the world has been informed that one Edwin Bormann has written to the press to say that he has succeeded in discovering Francis Bacon's definite confession that he is the author of the plays generally attributed to William Shakespeare. The "confession" is said to be contained in that collection of "hundreds of richly rhymed, partly serious, partly comical verses, printed by Bacon shortly before his death as his literary testament. It deals with the reasons for the concealment of the authorship of the plays, and also with Bacon's relationship to Shakespeare, who served him as a literary cloak." These verses are hardly described with accuracy, but they are no new discovery. Spedding examined them with his wonted thoroughness, but he did not, needless to say, make any such wonderful discovery as has been reserved for Mr. Edwin Bormann.

Ben Jonson's *Underwoods* is being added to the Cambridge Type Series, issued by the University Press. The edition will be limited to 250 copies, of which 225 are for sale in England and America.

In the fifteenth century Pierre de Croistens carefully wrote 293 leaves of caligraphic lettering, enriched with red rubrics, miniatures, and borders of gold and many colours, on *Des Prouffis Champetres et Ruraulx*. All the patient craft of the husbandman is discussed in these gorgeous-hued "Georgics." Planting and pruning trees, ploughing and threshing corn, grapes and wine, fruit-trees and fruit-gathering, flower gardening and the

farmyard, with all the other rural pursuits, are treated at length, and the scribe dedicated, in a becoming illumination, his work to his master, Charles V. of France. On November 21 this sumptuous volume appeared in the sale of the library belonging to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The bidding began at £200, and Mr. Coureau kept on against Mr. Quaritch until £1,500, when Mr. Sabin took the contest up. But Mr. Quaritch would not release his hold, and he won the prize at £2,600.

On the same day Charles I.'s copy of the *Booke of Common Prayer* was sold. It was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £284. It is the 1636 edition, and contains the following inscription on the fly-leaf: "This was King Charles I.'s Common Prayer Book, which he us'd in his closett, and which was carried with him wherever he travelled, even to the Day of his Death. The King has written with a red pencil something in his own hand on the margin of the proclamation.—ORREY, 1731."

The page referred to by Lord Orrery has on the margin "settled by mature consideration" and "steadfast maintaining of things by good advice established is ye upholding"—words taken from the text.

This Orrery sale further included a large collection of autographs, letters, State Papers, etc. Among them was a seventeenth-century manuscript relating to Mary Queen of Scots, being a contemporary copy of the original document setting forth "The Judges' opinion to proove the Scottish Queen subject to ye Lawes of this Realme for any Capitall Crime committed within ye said Realme." But of the autographs and manuscripts, by far the most interesting was the mass of correspondence between Pope and John, fifth Earl of Orrery. In many of these Pope bitterly complains of the unauthorized publication of his letters, and is particularly anxious as to the safety of his correspondence with Dean Swift. But these complaints, as we now know, were only part of the poet's deep-laid schemes.

In a readable article on "The Catalogues of the British Museum Library," in *Mac-*

millan's Magazine for December, Mr. R. de Cordova retells some amusing cataloguing stories. There was the cataloguer who indexed a book on starfish as if it were an astronomical work on constellations; another worthy, who knew that *feu* was French for fire, but did not know that prefixed to a person's name it indicated that he was dead, catalogued M. d'Abreu's translation of D'a Cunha's "Mathematical Principles," published under the title of *Principes Mathématiques de feu J. A. D'a Cunha*, in the following way: D'a Cunha (J. A.), *Opuscules Mathématiques de Feu : traduits littéralement du Portugais, par J. M. d'Abreu*. "What it meant," says Mr. de Cordova, "possibly he himself did not know, but he is certainly worthy a place beside the official of the Board of Agriculture who once sent to the publisher for twelve copies of Miss Edgeworth's essay on Irish Bulls, in the belief that something might be learnt from them as to the improvement of the breed of cattle." Mr. de Cordova describes the history of the present catalogue, and makes a protest, with which many readers will sympathize, against the absurd refusal of the authorities "to recognise the fundamental fact that the English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters"—*i.e.*, against the ridiculous system of treating I and J and U and V respectively as a single letter.

The difficulty of getting rid of stolen goods which possess a unique interest or notoriety, says the *Academy*, suggests the reflection that the ways of transgressors are hard in more senses than one. Gainsborough's famous "Duchess of Devonshire" was restored as mysteriously as it disappeared, and now a somewhat similar story comes from Gray's Inn. In the early part of November the library of that society was robbed of the manuscript of *Beda super Canticum Cantorum*, and of a printed copy of *The Maske of Flowers*, dated 1614. A few days later a workman employed on the new buildings in South Square found a parcel lying among some loose planks and rubbish, which proved to be the missing *Beda* wrapped up in a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of November 9. The intervening adventures of this precious manuscript are probably past finding out,

but its "conveyer" appears to have thrown it over the hoarding from the passage leading from Gray's Inn Square to Field Court, doubtless because, owing to the wide publicity given to the theft, he judged it impossible to dispose of his booty. *Habent sua fata libelli*. May the Inn have the good fortune to recover *The Maske of Flowers* as well!



Among Mr. Frowde's new publications is *A History of the Post-Reformation Catholic Missions in Oxfordshire, with an Account of the Families connected with Them*, by Mrs. Bryan Stapleton. The object of this work is to show how Benedictine, Franciscan, Jesuit, and secular priest have worked together with the laity during the storms of three centuries to preserve the pre-Reformation faith in the county of Oxford.



A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns, by Mr. Henry Cairnes Lawlor, is in preparation, and will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. It covers a period beginning in 1300, and coming down to the present time. The work will contain many important genealogical tables, portraits, ancient charters, seals, and illustrations of localities, and will be published by subscription.



A monograph on Michel de l'Hospital, by the Rev. A. E. Shaw, has just been published, which is likely to appeal to serious students of France, especially in the troubled times of the sixteenth century. Englishmen are said to be reluctant to credit the French with the solid qualities of statesmanship, but these were possessed by Michel de l'Hospital in an eminent degree. Fated to hold high office in the last days of the Valois dynasty, and in the time of Catherine de Medicis, he sustained a trying and exhausting struggle with dignity and honour—even in his own country.



In the course of his very interesting introductory matter, prefixed to the facsimile reproduction of the 1593 quarto of *Venus and Adonis*, just issued by the Clarendon Press, Mr. Sidney Lee says: "There were

eight formal transfers of the copyright of the poem, with due payment of fees, in the course of sixty-two years—a proof that the volume retained throughout that long period a marketable value in the sight of publishers. The authorized London editions numbered at least eleven. A serious attempt was made to infringe the copyright in London in 1607, and there was a surreptitious issue at Edinburgh in 1627. In 1675 a rough reprint was issued by a London syndicate of chap-book publishers. That curious venture brings to a close the sixteenth and seventeenth century chapter of the bibliopolic history of the poem. . . . The strangest fact to be noticed in regard to the bibliography of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* is that, though there were at least six editions issued in the poet's lifetime, and seven in the two generations following his death, in the case of only two—the second and the sixth—of these thirteen editions do as many as three copies survive. In regard to the eleven other editions, the surviving copies of each are fewer. . . . No more singular circumstance has yet been revealed in bibliographical history than that thirteen early editions of a sixteenth-century work should have been traced, and only twenty-one exemplars of them all should be now known to bibliographical research. It is not extravagant to estimate that each sixteenth or seventeenth century edition of *Venus and Adonis* averaged 250 copies. On that assumption it will be seen that 3,729 copies have perished out of the 3,750 printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This wholesale mortality is doubtless the penalty the work paid for its popularity and accessibility. The copies were eagerly read and reread, were quickly worn out, and were carelessly flung away."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WIKINSON, AND HODGE sold yesterday a choice collection of English gold coins from Edward III. to the Commonwealth (with a few early British coins included), the property of a gentle-

man relinquishing the collecting of this series. The 120 lots produced a total of £460 10s. 6d., and included the following : Edward III., noble of the third coinage, half-length figure of the King, crowned, and holding sword and shield, in ship, to right, very fine, and of great rarity, £13 10s. (Ready); Richard II., Calais noble, flag at stern, lion passant on rudder, fine and rare, £12 10s. (Weight); Henry IV., light noble, annulet and slipped trefoil on second plank of ship, £11 10s. (Baldwin); Henry VI., Bristol angel, trefoil after each word in the inscription, £8 15s. (Hicks); Henry VIII., second coinage, King crowned, holding orb and sceptre, seated on throne to front, £13 5s. (Baldwin); Edward VI., sovereign, second coinage, struck in Southwark mint, figure of King seated to front on high-backed throne, very fine and rare, £17 5s. (Baldwin); James I., thirty-shilling piece, King crowned, and holding orb and sceptre, seated on throne to front, £10 15s. (Burton); and Oliver Cromwell, Broad, by Simon, 1656, laureate bust to left, £10 10s. (Worrall).—*Times*, December 1.



"I did not think there was a clock in the world worth so much money," said a lady yesterday at Christie's when Mr. Hodgkins gave £1,200 for a Louis XV. clock 7 feet 6 inches high. It was a handsome timepiece with movement by Lefancheur à Paris. Made of oak veneered with tulip and kings wood, it had a gracefully spreading outline, and was richly ornamented with shell-like forms, ribands, scroll work, and dragons in ormolu cast and chased in the manner of Cressant. Below the dial was a winged mask of Time, above, figures of exotic birds. A set of four Boule Armoires fetched £630 (A. Wertheimer); an Adams commode, Louis XVI. design, the property of the late Harriet, Countess of Darnley, made £420 (Lewis and Sons); a Louis XVI. marqueterie commode, £178 10s. (A. Wertheimer), a Louis XVI. clock, £195 15s. (A. Wertheimer), and several objects of art belonging to Lady Kennard, of Hans Place, brought good prices.—*Morning Post*, December 2.



Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold yesterday at 47, Leicester Square, a selection from the library of the late Mr. Francis Fry, F.S.A., the authority on Bibles, of which there were many early editions included in the sale. The more important included a thirteenth-century MS. on vellum, with numerous initial letters in gold and colours, with miniatures, £38 (Martin); Biblia Sacra Latina, Basil, B. Richel, 1475, a fine and genuine copy, £25 (Quaritch); another edition, with no name of place or printer, but Basil or Strasburg, circa 1480, with nine beautifully executed initials and borders in gold and colours, etc. £28 (Arnold); Biblia Sacra Germanica, Nuremberg, Koberger, 1483, a tall fine copy, £32 10s. (Leighton); an imperfect copy of Myles Coverdale's translation, Zurich, 1550, £15 (Sotheran); and a copy of the first edition of the Bible in Welsh, 1588, with title and three leaves in facsimile and five others missing, £23 5s. (Tregaskis). There were also the following : "Horae Beatae Marie Virginis, ad usum Sarum," with many of the prayers in English, probably printed at Paris, circa 1520, but imperfect, £20 (Bull); and John Milton, "Paradise

"Lost," 1669, first edition with the seventh title-page, £13 10s. (Spencer). This property realized £614 13s. 6d. The day's sale also included: David Carey, "Life in Paris," 1822, large paper copy, uncut, of the first edition, with coloured plates, in the original 21 parts, £46 10s. (Bumpus); and Charles Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," 1836-1837, first editions of both series, £20 (Ellis).—*Times*, December 5.



The French decorative furniture, porcelain, and sculpture, formerly the property of the late Mr. G. B. Weiland, drew a considerable number of dealers (many foreign) to Christie's yesterday. On the whole the prices were good. A pair of Dresden figures of hawks on a tree brought £131 5s. (Hamburger); a pair of Minton Sévres pattern vases and covers, £53 1s. (Lewis and Simmons); an Old Dresden vase and cover, £183 15s. (Philpot); an Old Sévres dessert service, £74 11s. (Thomas); a set of three old Imari vases and covers, and a pair of beakers, £204 15s. (Hamburger); an Empire clock, by Raingo, £102 18s. (Lewis and Simmons); two regulator clocks, by A. Brequet, £136 10s.; a pair of gilt bronze dancing figures, £54 12s. (Wiels); a small parquerie secrétaire of Louis XV. design, £52 10s. (George); a pair of commodes, same design, £94 10s. (M. Harris); a parquerie show cabinet, £131 5s. (Gooden and Fox); a Louis XVI. secrétaire, £79 16s. (M. Harris); a grand piano, by Erard, inlaid in tulip and kingswood case, Louis XV. design, £157 10s.; and a bust of Robert Burns, by Sir John Steele, R.S.A., made 30gs. (Fleming).—*Times*, December 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell in the chair. The secretary's report of the progress and work of the Society during the past year showed an addition of thirty-nine new Fellows, while the losses by deaths and resignations having numbered twenty-one, the net gain amounted to eighteen, and the total number on the roll was 706.

The volume of the *Proceedings* about to be issued, of which an advance copy was on the table, contained twenty-eight papers extending to 600 pages, with upwards of 250 illustrations, many of which were of exceptional interest and importance as illustrating the results of the Society's excavations, both of native prehistoric sites, and of the Roman Fort of Rough Castle on the Antonine Wall. The number of objects of antiquity added to the National Museum during the year has been 726 by donation and 66 by purchase, and the number of books added to the library has been 205 by donation and 25 by purchase. Among the donations to the Museum may be mentioned a collection of 382 objects obtained in course of the excavation by the Society of the forts of Dunadd and Duntroon, Argyllshire, presented to the national collection with consent of Colonel Malcolm, R.E., C.B., the proprietor, and a collection of 114 objects obtained from the excavation by the Society of the

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Roman fort of Rough Castle, presented with consent of the proprietors, Mr. Forbes of Callendar, and the Very Rev. Dr. J. C. Russel. Among the donations to the library may be mentioned a set of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (sixty-nine vols.), presented by Mr. Erskine Beveridge, LL D., F.S.A. Scot., of Vallay and St. Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.



BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—November 15.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Treasurer, in the chair.—An interesting paper was read by Mr. Emmanuel Green on "The Roman Channel Fleet, with Notes on Clausentum and the Isle of Ictis." After tracing the journey to Britain by sea and land of the Emperor Claudius and his return home, where he received a grand ovation as having girdled the earth with a Roman ocean, Mr. Green showed that from this time the military movements on land were supported by the Classis Britannica, guarding the Fretum Britannicum, the narrow sea. This important fleet, which existed for 400 years, has hitherto been entirely overlooked. Many finds and evidences were noticed. Thus at Boulogne there is an inscription in honour of a triarch, or captain, who was a known contemporary of Claudius; and tiles and bricks have been found there as well as in Britain bearing the letters CL. BR. The revolt and success of Carausius were commented on, and especially a naval fight off the Isle of Wight, when the victors, the imperial galleys, continued their course to Clausentum, our Southampton. Clausentum has not received the notice it deserved as the western port of the narrow sea, as Richborough was the eastern, and so the guardian against the pirates of the North. From Clausentum the voyage to Gaul would be safe and well protected by the fleet. It was, in fact, the chief western port, and may be traced as the place for the shipment of lead from the Mendip mines. Another point not unconnected with this, the supposed large export of tin from Britain, was next minutely noticed, especially in connexion with the supposed tin islands, the Cassiterides and the Isle of Ictis. The old writers were examined and criticized chronologically, particularly the documents of Caesar and Diodorus. The conclusion was that the early statements were written from hearsay, not from personal knowledge, and that there was no such early tin traffic with Britain. The mention of Britain in the story arose from the current belief that its western end was opposite Spain, and so in the ocean just outside or beyond the Cassiterides, and the isle of that group called Ictis. One writer was bold enough to assert that Britain was in full view from the Spanish coast. As to Cornwall, tin is not mentioned in the Domesday for that county. No tin was worked there until after that date. The story of a certain block of tin, now in the museum at Truro, said to have been found in Falmouth Harbour, and claimed as belonging to the early export, was sharply criticized, and declared to be one more myth in this mythical story.—Mr. Compton, Mr. Gould, the Chairman, and others joined in the discussion.



At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on December 6 the paper read was

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by Mr. William Churchill on "The Nurhags of Sardinia, and some other Megalithic Monuments of the Mediterranean Region."

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—November 30.—Second Anniversary Meeting.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—His Excellency Mons. D. G. Metaxas was proposed an honorary member and Lieut-Colonel Sir Horatio D. Davies, M.P., and Messrs. F. Ellison, W. R. Gregson, E. Gunson, T. L. Roberts, and J. Summers were elected members. The annual Report of the Council was read, showing that the limit of 500 ordinary members had been maintained, and the total, including sixteen royal and eighteen honorary members was 534. The treasurer's accounts carried forward a surplus of £380 3s. on capital account. The following were elected officers for the forthcoming year: President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton; Vice-Presidents, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Earl of Powis, Earl Egerton of Tatton, Lord Grantley, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, and Mr. Bernard Roth; Director, Mr. L. A. Lawrence; Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Wood; Librarian, Lieut-Colonel H. W. Morrieson; and Secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew. The subject of the paper for the evening was a synopsis of the first part of "A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.", by the President. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Carlyon-Britton has dealt with this period of the Norman coinage of England; but he has now commenced a treatise which will be a comprehensive work in itself upon the cause and effect of the Conquest upon the coinage of England, as viewed in a strictly historical light, and which will contain full details of the money then issued from some seventy of the principal towns throughout England and Wales. The author commences with a description of the silver penny which, with its mechanically divided half pence and *fourthings*, was the only denomination of money then in currency, and discusses its manual production from the dies, its purchasing power, the various historical references to it as a coin and to its dies, the status of the moneymen, and the position and powers of its numerous mints. In Chapter II. he reviews the particulars of the many discoveries of hoards of these coins during the last two centuries, and from these deduces much support to his re-arrangement of the order of the successive coinages. Chapter III. is devoted to the history of the two Kings and their Great Seals, with the analogy between the latter and the contemporary money. But it is in the next chapter that Mr. Carlyon-Britton is able to correct all previous writers on the subject by methods purely his own. It was the custom of the Norman kings to change the type or device of the money every three years, and therefore we have eight types of William I. and five of William II. The order of some of these has already been ascertained by the evidence of finds and the existence of "mule" coins, which bear one type for their obverse and the succeeding type for their reverse design. There are, however, others to which these guides cannot be applied, and these have consequently been misplaced in the order of succession, and one has been assigned to the wrong King. The writer, however, assuming that when from time to time the old money was called in, some of it

would be restruck and issued as the new, has searched not only his own collection but also the principal public and private collections in the country for specimens bearing traces of a previous type upon them. This has resulted in his being able to set all doubts at rest and to correct and prove the chronological sequence of the whole series of the coinage of these two Kings. Having ascertained this he is enabled to date the types and thus to bring them into accord with the passing historical and political events of the day, and showing the astronomical superstition of the period. As an instance of this it is curious to note that coincident with the record in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* of an extraordinary star shining in the evening which men supposed was a comet, a star is added to the coinage then current, although the same type had previously been issued without it. But it is impossible here to attempt more than a mere outline of a monograph of which the first four chapters alone run to more than a hundred pages.

The annual meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 16, Mr. J. G. D. Dalrymple presiding. After the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been adopted, and the office-bearers for the year elected, Sir James Balfour Paul spoke on "The Matrimonial Adventures of King James V."

At the meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on November 15, Mr. J. J. Simpson in the chair, Mr. T. W. Williams read a paper on "Medieval Libraries, having Special Reference to Somerset." Mr. Williams naturally made frequent reference to Mr. J. W. Clark's invaluable work on *The Care of Books*, and in the course of his paper remarked that the principal sources from which we draw our knowledge of medieval libraries are: (1) Boston of Bury's Synoptical or Comparative Catalogue, compiled at the beginning of the fifteenth century; it relates to nearly 200 monastic houses but is far from complete. (2) Catalogues of libraries of various monasteries still existent. (3) Leeland's *Collectanea*; and (4) Tanner's *Bibliotheca*. The only Somerset houses of whose books we know anything are: Athelney, Benedictine Abbey; Bath, Benedictine Abbey; Bruton, Austin Abbey; Glastonbury, Benedictine Abbey; Hinton, Carthusian Priory; Keynsham, Austin Abbey; Montacute, Cluniac Priory; Muchelney, Benedictine Abbey; Taunton, Austin Priory; Wells, Secular Canons; and Witham, Carthusian Priory; which Mr. Williams fully described.

Dr. Pinches read a paper entitled "Notes upon some Tablets of the Period of Hammurabi's Dynasty" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY on December 13.

At the meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 8, Dr. Vaughan Bateson lectured, with lantern illustrations, on "Eastern Himalayan Folklore and Customs."

At a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held on November 13, a number of exhibits of objects of antiquarian interest were made by Mr. W. B. Redfern, Dr. Haddon, the Town Clerk, and others. Miss J. M. Bowes contributed an exhibit of a bread-tally used at Cormery, Indre-et-Loire, France. Mr. Bowes explained that his daughter was staying with a lady at Cormery, who kindly gave her the tally. The instrument consisted of a stick split down the middle to a point about 6 inches from the end. A portion taken from the stick was handed to the customer, while the remainder was kept by the baker. When bread was supplied, the customer's portion was fitted into the stick, and a notch was made across the two portions to indicate the delivery. These notches acted as a check upon both parties. Some of the inhabitants at Cormery still kept their milk score in the same way. It was mentioned that milk scores in Cambridge fifty years ago were kept by a similar method. Mr. Redfern exhibited from his private collection antique scales, tinder-boxes, rush-holders, etc. One of the tinder-boxes shown had never been used. Consequently it was described as "a new antique." Mr. Redfern obtained it from an old gentleman who used to keep a shop on Peas Hill. When he died he was eighty years old, and he had had this tinder-box in stock from the time they were in general use. In the box was a piece of linen soaked in saltpetre, and partially burned, and the sparks obtained from the flint fell upon this piece of tinder. When the tinder was sufficiently ignited, a little piece of wood, tipped with brimstone, was held to the spark, and so a light obtained. When no more lights were required a damper was put over the tinder, and the whole thing was used as a candlestick. Several types of tinder-boxes, including Dutch examples, were shown. A tinder pistol, in which the tinder was placed in a small hole and a tiny taper inserted in a socket, was supposed to be an advance upon the flint and steel method. The hammer in descending struck a spark, which fell into the tiny box, igniting the tinder. At the side was a small receptacle holding this early type of match. Mr. Redfern mentioned a lady who distinctly remembered these brimstone-tipped matches, and amusing herself as a little girl by breaking off the brimstone tips, and so rendering the matches useless. One of the tinder pistols exhibited bore the mark of a Hull maker.

Other meetings of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have been on November 16, when Sir Robert Ball lectured on "Irish Antiquities"; on November 20, when Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister gave an account of the recent excavations at Gezer in Palestine; and on November 27, when Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Norman Origin of Cambridge Castle."

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on November 29, Mr. Clephan in the chair. Some notes were read on Wolsingham Church and parish contributed by Mr. Edward Wooler. Other interesting contributions were by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., on "The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Owners of Bewick," on "Some Documents Relating to the Township of Walkmill in the Parish of Warkworth," also by Mr.

Hodgson, "Some Documents Relating to an Incident at Newcastle after the Battle of Flodden," by Mr. R. O. Heslop, and "Some Notes on Old Park Hall, County Durham," by Mr. John Thompson.—During the afternoon several of the members assembled at the Black Gate around which several buildings are being demolished, and Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., who has conducted the recent excavations and discoveries about the Black Gate, explained the various points of interest.



At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held on November 28, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, C.B., Vice-President, read a paper, in continuation, on Plunkett's Jacobite tract, "A Light to the Blind." He said the latter part of the tract dealt with the sieges of Athlone and Limerick and the Battle of Aughrim. James, when leaving Ireland, gave Tyrconnell direction to make peace, and he tried to do so. But he was resisted by a strong party, which prevailed. It would have been well if all his opponents had resembled Sarsfield in the fidelity he displayed. The dissensions assumed serious proportions at Athlone, where Tyrconnell was formally told by a Lieutenant-Colonel that if he did not leave the camp the ropes of his pavilion would be cut. "Wherupon," says Plunkett, "he made a noble sacrifice of himself, and withdrew." St. Ruth having lost Athlone, determined to redeem himself by a pitched battle, and fought the battle of Aughrim. The paper followed Plunkett in his description of both sieges of Limerick, of the treachery or neglect which allowed the Shannon to be crossed by Ginkel's forces at the second siege, and of the fight at Thomond Bridge which immediately preceded the Treaty. Tyrconnell died before the surrender of Limerick. From the cautious line adopted by him, it is a question whether, if he had survived, he would have insisted on provisions enabling the flower of the Irish army to enter the French service and carry on war against England on the Continent. He would probably have regarded such provisions as creating or increasing the danger of a violation of the Treaty by England.



Four short papers were read at a meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY on November 29, Sir W. B. Gurdon in the chair. The first was on "An Ipswich Worker of Elizabethan Plate," read by Mr. H. C. Casley, who referred to the inventory of the church plate of Suffolk, made about ten years ago, under the auspices of the Institute, and gave a summary of the marks found upon them, and also summarized the laws relating to the stamping of plate. Those vessels marked with a "G.," of which there were thirty-nine, he attributed to Jeffery Gilbert, a goldsmith, of Ipswich, who was appointed one of the Constables of the North Ward in 1536, and served other offices, including that of coroner, portman, and bailiff. Contemporary with Gilbert was a goldsmith in Ipswich named Martyn Denys, to whom Mr. Casley attributed some of the cups. In conclusion, he suggested that an exhibition of all the plate of the period

under review should be arranged under one roof. Mr. Horsfield showed a collection of pottery, and read a short paper on the potter's art and some famous potters. Mr. Woolnough broached a scheme for converting the Christchurch Mansion, Ipswich, in which the meeting was being held, into an archaeological museum, and for, in time, causing it to be furnished as far as is found practicable as an Elizabethan mansion. The concluding paper of the series was by Mr. J. Shewell Corder, and had reference to the interesting stones discovered in the pulling down of the stables and outbuildings in the vicinity of the mansion, examples of which were shown, with several drawings of others. He explained that when, in 1548, the Withipoll family commenced to build the present mansion, the priory buildings and church had to be demolished, and in order to economize the cost of the new buildings, the builder was ordered to utilize all old materials that were sound in the rebuilding. In consequence they found many fragments in the house, and the well-house and stables were almost entirely composed of old rubble and stonework, the latter clearly proving that the church must have been a very ornate building in many respects.



The Bishop of Bristol sent for exhibition to the November meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB a piece of iron recently dug up in the undisturbed clay beneath the garden of the Bishop's Palace at Redland, apparently part of a leg-shackle. The secretary showed, for comparison, some leg-shackles from the Soudan, which had probably been used by the Mahdi. Dr. Alfred Fryer, F.S.A., exhibited some photographs he had recently taken of the fifteenth-century font formerly in the old church of St. Werburgh, now in use as a flower vase in the garden of a gentleman near Bristol. The hope was expressed that the font, which seemed to be in good condition, might be restored to the church, from which it ought never to have been removed. The first paper of the evening was by Miss Ida M. Roper on "An Effigy in Winterbourne Church, with Remains of Studded Armour," of which only about twenty examples are known in England. The effigy was that of Sir Thomas de Bradstone, who died A.D. 1370, and was buried at Winterbourne. Drawings of the effigy, and illustrations of others showing studded armour, were shown, and the secretary read some notes on the subject he had received from Viscount Dillon, F.S.A., in which his lordship called attention to the fact that at a tournament held at Coventry King Edward III. appeared in a suit of armour decorated with the arms of Sir Thomas de Bradstone, and also remarked on the curious position of the sword in the Winterbourne effigy, which was most unusual. Lord Dillon also sent a list of effigies and monumental brasses on which "studded armour" was shown, with references to some foreign examples. The second paper was by Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., on "Some Norman Remains of St. Augustine's Abbey," at present hidden under the ruins of the old Bishop's palace, in the ground south of the cathedral. The author called attention to the great interest of these remains, and hoped they would be carefully preserved. The Dean of Bristol, who was unable to

be present at the meeting, wrote to say that he and the Chapter were quite aware of the value of the work, and intended to carefully repair the ruins, and to utilize the ground surrounding them. The hon. secretary exhibited a number of fragments of ancient stained glass from an old Bristol church, which had long been in his possession, and read an account of them. They included figures which he supposed were intended for St. Thomas the Martyr, the Virgin Mary, and St. Katherine of Alexandria; also the Lamb and Flag, a kneeling figure of a priest, and an early quarry with the Bristol arms.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

NORMANDY. By Nico Jungman. Text by G. E. Mitton. With 40 colour prints. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1905. Large crown 8vo., pp. xii, 192. Price 10s. net.

In October of last year we offered a warm welcome to the volume on *Brittany*, by Mr. Mortimer Menpes and his daughter, of which this on *Normandy*, the handiwork of different collaborators, is a younger (and smaller) sister. The ethnologist, Le Hericher, said, "Le Normand chante peu et ne danse pas du tout. Se voisin le Breton chante beaucoup, danse un peu," so that it may be that the theme for the later volume was not found so cheerful or bright; but we must confess that, with the exception of a few of Mr. Jungman's more careful and brilliant drawings (like two charming heads of peasant girls), we have not found either the same skill or the same spontaneity in the work of the makers of this volume which made that on *Brittany* so delightful. By the very phraseology of the title-page we are led to suppose that "the pictures are the thing," and with the sincere desire to appreciate Mr. Jungman's point of view, we confess that we are baffled by his work. Are his pictures "fine art" or "decoration"? And did his eyes really perceive in the "Old Houses" at Rouen (which delightful river-side city—hardly "a towny town," as it is not very happily called on p. 60 of this volume—the present writer saw, not for the first time, only a few weeks ago) the vivid and discordant colouring which he here supplies? And surely Mr. Jungman was ill-advised to include in his response to the call for "forty drawings" such crude and unworthy pieces as "A Sea-side Resort," "Cherbourg," and the "View from the Top of Mont St. Michel." We are tempted to believe that the artist was hurried in discharging his commission for this book, or he would not have so imperilled a reputation to which it is only fair to add that a few delicate designs like "A Holiday Head-dress" and "A Street Vendor, Falaise," bear certain witness. It

seems to us that had this book had half the illustrations it would have taken a higher place in the enjoyable series of Messrs. B'ack's "colour-books."

As to the text, many pages show much of interest to the student of the past, and Englishmen will in particular read with curiosity the tale of the early Norman Dukes. Unless one can draw upon a happy fund of personal reminiscence, as was the case with Miss Menpes in her chapters on "Brittany," it is difficult to do what here the author has aimed at achieving—namely, to avoid the hack-style of the dull topographer. Miss Mitton has desired to speak freshly on a theme upon which much has been written; and yet it seems to us that the most valuable part of the text in this volume lies in the narration of actual historical facts rather than in the attempted portrayal of scenery or the moral reflections of the writer. It does not seem quite the kind of book to consult before travelling in Normandy, but a large number of those who have travelled there should like to possess it for the best that is in it.—W. H. D.

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MUHAMMED AND THE RISE OF ISLAM. By D. S. Margoliouth. "Heroes of the Nations." Maps and many illustrations. London and New York : G. P. Putnam Sons, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxvi, 481. Price 5s.

Professor Margoliouth is well fitted in respect of scholarship for the task which he has here undertaken. Every page bears witness to his erudition. The mass of information crowded into these 481 pages is indeed amazing, and would be confusing but for the consistency of purpose and conception which welds the details into a whole and gives each fact significance.

Lives of Mohammed we have had galore, but our author claims a distinction for his work which we are not disposed to deny it. It is differentiated from those biographies of the prophet which are "designed to show the superiority or inferiority of Mohammed's religion to some other system" by the strictly scientific attitude adopted by the writer. His work is neither an indictment nor an apology. That he achieves this by treating the founder of Islam rather as a statesman than as a prophet, largely ignoring the aspect of his character which gives rise to differences of opinion, does not falsify the statement. Moreover, Professor Margoliouth claims a superiority over his forerunners in that he has been able to avail himself of sources of knowledge not accessible to them. "Since these works were composed," he writes concerning Spenger and Muir, "knowledge of Mohammed and his time has been increased by the publication of many Arabic texts, and the labours of European scholars on Mohammedan antiquities."

But Professor Margoliouth is more than a student of history and an Arabic scholar. He has studied the psychology of religion to good purpose. We have in consequence not only a record of historical events written in a careful critical spirit, but also an analysis of character which, if somewhat merciless, is at least scientific. The work, indeed, has the fascination of a novel in which the history is the logical outcome of a certain given temperament and character.

What is the character thus outlined? What are the results of the latest historical criticism and psychological analysis as applied to Mohammed?

The writer of this book returns a somewhat novel answer to these questions. According to him religious enthusiasm played but a small part, if any, in the life of Mohammed. His assumption of the prophetic office was the self-conscious choice of a certain means to a certain end. And the office created the "message," and not the "message" the office of prophet. His "gospel" had its origin in no native conviction of the soul (*pace* Shade of Carlyle!), but was composed in something of the fashion in which an astute and not over-scrupulous political candidate manufactures his "address."

We part company with Professor Margoliouth here. That Mohammed deteriorated during the period of success, that he was often unscrupulous, that he largely fashioned his later creed in obedience to his desire for material success, we cannot doubt. But that from first to last he was nothing more than an exceedingly clever and cold-blooded statesman we fail to see. The substitution of monotheism for the paganism of "the days of ignorance" (borrowed though that article of faith may have been from the Jews) was surely more than a political "move." We think the author would have given us a more credible conception of Mohammed had he allowed him, at least in the early days, the germ of religious faith. This presentation of a self-conscious actor deliberately adopting the rôle of prophet at the bidding of a personal political ambition does not ring true to our experience of human nature. Written from the point of view we have indicated, the life of Mohammed would constitute a fascinating moral and psychological study of degeneration. Such a study would have an interest of its own, inasmuch as, while many religious leaders have degenerated into fanatics, the founder of Islamism found his moral grave in a coldly calculating personal ambition.

Unfortunately, Professor Margoliouth is not content with stating his view of Mohammed's character with the scientific impartiality that he professes. The work is marred by somewhat of the cynicism that inspired the psalmist's hasty exclamation, "All men are liars!" So that while we rise from the reading of the book with admiration for the author's unique knowledge of all that pertains to this great Arab leader, we are glad to get back into a world where the "Hero as Prophet" is still something more than a target for unpitying scepticism. The book is well illustrated. Three good maps make it easy to follow Mohammed's course, and there is a sufficient index.—S. B. J.

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A HISTORY OF WESTMORLAND. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A. Cheap edition. London : Elliot Stock, 1905. 8vo., pp. viii, 312. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The late Chancellor Ferguson was so competent an antiquary and so recognised an authority on all matters pertaining to the history of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland that his history of the latter county, on its first publication eleven years ago, was received at once by all who were qualified to judge as one of the most useful and successful volumes

of the series of county histories in which it appeared. The early history of Westmorland offers many points of interest and some problems. The Romans—not to mention the mixture of races which preceded them—left abundant traces of their stay, especially in forts and roads, concerning which Chancellor Ferguson has much to say. The Norman settlement involves the history of not a few families of note, while the period between the going of the Romans and the coming of the Normans was a time of confusion which is here made clear. The later history of the county to the present time is equally well

detached aspects or parts of the subject; but the book before us is the first work which has sought to deal thoroughly with the whole subject of the history, both general and detailed, of the wastes which were preserved, under forest law, for royal sport throughout England. A "forest" was originally simply waste or unenclosed land. Moreover, this thorough study of a branch of antiquarian research which is singularly fascinating is based in the main upon original material drawn from the inexhaustible stores of the Public Record Office. It is hardly necessary to add that the author has found himself embarrassed by the wealth of



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done. This cheap reissue of a good book, provided with a most useful bibliography and an exhaustive index, will be welcomed by many students and readers.

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THE ROYAL FORESTS OF ENGLAND. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With fifty-three illustrations. "The Antiquary's Books." London : Methuen and Co., 1905. Royal 8vo., pp. xvi, 372. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Dr. Cox here to a large extent breaks new ground. Much has been written from time to time in a scattered way—often "popular" and not too accurate in statement—with regard to forest laws and forest courts, old English hunting customs, and the like ; and there are one or two excellent monographs, to which Dr. Cox in his preface refers appreciatively, dealing with

this material, and that severe compression has been a difficult though necessary task. We venture to hope that the reception awarded this volume may be such as to encourage Dr. Cox to supplement it by another containing those sections—Historic Trees, The Clergy and Forest Pleas, Place and Personal Names in Forest Districts, and a Glossary of Terms—which he was obliged reluctantly to abandon ; and containing also more of the original material which he has had in some cases so severely to summarize in the volume before us.

The earlier chapters of the book deal succinctly, but very readably, with the forest courts, officers, and customs and laws ; with the wild beasts of the chase ; with hunting customs, the trees of the forest, and later general forest history. In relation to all these subjects the reader will find much fresh matter given.

But the greater part of the volume is occupied by detailed accounts of the various old forests, arranged mostly in counties. It is in these chapters, filling nearly 300 pages, that the chief value of the book is to be found; for the histories here given abound in incidents and illustrations, items of wood-craft, forest custom, and forest right, of punishments and poaching, all taken at first hand from the original records. And apart from forestry, social ways and customs find many illustrations. For instance, in the story of the forest pleas held for Rockingham Forest in 1555-1556 there is a curious account (p. 254) of the personal expenses of the justices of the forest eyre. "Mr. Attornay and others" supped off chickens, mutton, pigeons, bread, ale, teal, "buskettas and carawayes," and "wynne and suker" (the prices of each item are given), and breakfasted bravely on equally substantial fare. But if we once begin to quote—and we have taken this example quite at random—we shall not know where to stop. It will be sufficient to say that Dr. Cox's book is one of the freshest and most solidly valuable contributions made to antiquarian literature for a long time past. The illustrations, one of which we reproduce by the courtesy of the publishers, add much to the attractiveness of the volume; they are chiefly reproductions from old MSS. and early works on venery, with plans, views of ancient trees, foresters' quaintly emblematic gravestones, and the like.

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THE ART AND CRAFT OF THE AUTHOR. By C. E. Heisch. London: Elliot Stock, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 123. Price 2s. 6d. net.

We opened this nicely produced little book with some misgiving, for books dealing with this subject are not few, and are apt to be rather futile. We must confess, however, that we have read Mr. Heisch's counsels and discussions with interest and pleasure. He deals not with the surface—the technicalities of composition and the like—but with the principles which underlie good written work, the objects to be aimed at, and the methods to be followed to achieve those objects. And throughout he writes in a thoughtful and suggestive spirit which should make his book of real service to many who seek to find expression in literature of one form or another.

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THE RUTHVEN OF FREELAND PEERAGE AND ITS CRITICS. By J. H. Stevenson. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1905, 8vo, pp. vi, 84.

This well-printed pamphlet is a spirited defence of the claims of the Ruthven peerage against certain critics. The patent is not known to exist, nor does it appear in any register, but Sir Thomas Ruthven sat in the Scots Parliament at Stirling on May 24, 1651, as Lord Ruthven of Freelend. David, his only son, succeeded in 1671, and is found on the Rolls of the sittings of Parliaments and on Parliamentary Committees. He died unmarried in 1701. Thereupon his third and only surviving sister Jean succeeded as his heir. She died unmarried in 1722, and was succeeded (under the entail of his uncle David) by her nephew, Sir William Cunynghame, son of the eldest sister. Sir William assumed the name of Ruthven, but did not assume the title. He died,

however, childless within a few months after inheriting the estates. The next heir was Sir William's cousin Isobel (only child of the second sister of David, Lord Ruthven). Isobel, who had married James Johnston (afterwards known as Ruthven), not only took up the inheritance under entail, but assumed the title of honour, and is said to have been summoned to the coronation of 1727. Isobel had a son James, who on his mother's death in 1732 assumed the title of Lord Ruthven, voted as a peer, and was summoned to the coronation of 1761. He was the ancestor of the present Lord Ruthven.

From this bare outline statement it is obvious that such a descent or succession is, at the least, open to attack. The official history of the peerage ran in smooth waters, and was never, curiously enough, formally assailed. But it has not escaped severe criticism. In 1833, or about 130 years after the female line began, John Riddell, an authority of considerable weight, published his *Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law*, in which he devoted ten pages to the discussion of the Ruthven peerage, coming to the conclusion that the Crown servants, in recognising the peerage, "did palpably err." In 1880 the late Mr. Joseph Foster, in the first edition of *A Peerage and Baronetage*, considered that the Ruthven claim "ought to have no place in a peerage." In 1884 Mr. J. H. Round came to a like conclusion, expressed with characteristic warmth and energy of language, and the same celebrated critic returned to the charge and expressed like convictions in his *Studies in Peerage and Family History*, published in 1901.

Mr. Stevenson is exceedingly ingenious, but, in our opinion, quite unconvincing, in attempting to show that Mr. Round and previous critics are wrong in assuming that the old peerage of Ruthven is extinct. It seems to us that there is not only one, but two or three links in the chain missing. However, it is, after all, a mere genealogical dispute, for as the Crown has acquiesced in this claim to be peers of the realm to successive Lord Ruthvens for so many generations, it is not likely to be upset save on paper.

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HEROIC ROMANCES OF IRELAND. Vol. I. By A. H. Leahy. London: D. Nutt, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxx, 157. Price 5s. net (to be raised after the issue of Vol. II.).

Here we have some of the oldest Irish romances "in English literary forms that seem to correspond to the literary forms which were used in Irish to produce the same effect." Mr. Leahy's contention is just that the ancient literature of Ireland has served to inspire modern poetry and to suggest themes for modern writers, but the ancient romances themselves have been left to scholars and antiquaries—Mr. Leahy, alas! says "antiquarians"—and have not been presented as literature. This first of the two volumes, which together will form No. 2 of the "Irish Saga Library," contains five stories told in mingled prose and verse: the Courtship of Etain, in two versions, the Boar of MacDatho, the Sick-bed of Cuchulain, and the Book of Leinster versions of the Death of the Sons of Usnach and the Combat at the Ford. Mr.

Leahy supplies a critical preface, an introduction written in flowing verse, and introduction and notes to each story. Of his rendering of the stories themselves we cannot speak as translations, nor do they profess to be mere literal renderings; but as free versions of these ancient stories they make capital reading. Mr. Leahy's touch is skilful, his feeling for the atmosphere that haunts the shores of old Irish romance is undeniable. The style of both prose and verse is simple without being archaic, and decidedly effective. Many readers who know these stories only as the hunting-ground of the scholar and the folk-lorist will be glad to make their acquaintance in this handsome volume as literature.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN WORCESTERSHIRE, 1642-1646.
By J. W. Willis Bund. Birmingham: Midland Educational Company, Limited, 1905. 8vo., pp. vi, 267. Price 4s. net.

This volume contains a course of lectures, somewhat amplified, which Mr. Willis Bund gave for teachers in the elementary schools of the county. He does not profess to make any additions to our knowledge of the great struggle so far as it affected Worcestershire, nor to clear up any points which have hitherto been doubtful; but he here summarizes in a very useful and handy form the history of the war in the district which saw so much fighting between 1642 and 1646, with an additional chapter on the memorable campaign of 1651. The many details which Mr. Willis Bund gives are taken from the original authorities, with references duly given, and add vividness to the narrative. Students of the period will find this modest volume well worth looking through, while general readers with the slightest taste for military history will enjoy the moving and eventful story.

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THE LIFE OF THE AGES. By Florence Verinder. London: Elliot Stock, 1905. 8vo., pp. 95. Price 2s. 6d. net.

In this little volume of verse the chief poem is a Viking story—"The Life of the Ages"—told in blank verse, reminiscent of Tennysonian influence, but containing many passages of considerable beauty. The title is Dr. Weymouth's translation of the expression rendered in the Authorized Version of the New Testament—"Eternal Life." The scenes which follow, called "The Great Avenger," dramatic in form and describing incidents in the Nihilist campaign in St. Petersburg, are less successful. Many of the lyrics and shorter pieces in Miss Verinder's volume have much charm. She has an enthusiasm for liberty; and her verse is inspired not only with high hopes and by high ideals, but by a vein of deep religious feeling.

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Various booklets and pamphlets are before us. First comes a lavishly illustrated *Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age in the British Museum*, carefully written by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, illustrated with seven plates and 147 illustrations in the text, and issued by the Trustees of the Museum at the nominal price of 1s. It is a useful and well-compacted manual. From the Secretary of the Royal Artillery

Institution, Woolwich, comes a copy of *The Dickson MSS.*, Series C, 1809-1818. Chapter I., with three maps and three illustrations, price 2s. 6d. This first chapter covers the year 1809, and contains extracts from the diaries, letters, account-books, etc., of the late Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, whose voluminous papers, rich in details of the Peninsular War, were presented by his son to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. These chapters will form a valuable series of memoirs *pour servir*. Under the title of *The Corinium Museum* there has been issued the 9th edition, revised, of Professor A. H. Church's capital *Guide to the Museum of Roman Remains at Cirencester*. The Museum was originally built to receive the Roman pavements found in the ancient town in 1849; it now contains a large and valuable collection of Roman remains found in the town and neighbourhood, together with a small collection of objects from abroad. Professor Church's booklet, sold at 6d., is a model guide.

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We have received No. 1, dated January, 1906, of *Northern Notes and Queries* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. S. Dodds, price 1s. 6d.), the latest addition to local antiquarian periodicals. The new venture makes an excellent start. There are notes on "Clerical Celibacy in the Diocese of Carlisle," "The Hedworth Family," "Cochrane's First Lieutenant," family notices, notes from wills, with queries, book notices, and other miscellanea. The part also includes the first instalment, separately pagued as a supplement, of *The Records of the Gateshead Company of Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardware-men, Coopers, and Chandlers*.

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The contents of the *Architectural Review*, December, are chiefly of professional interest; but they also include the second part of Mr. A. C. Champneys' chapter on "Round Towers," in his "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture." This article, like the rest of the number, is admirably illustrated. We have also on our table the *East Anglian*, September; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, December; *Sale Prices*, November 30; and book catalogues (miscellaneous) from W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester, and K. T. Völcker, of Frankfort.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

